THE TIMES
Delivered at your house, 25 cents per week.

Victoria Daily Times.

THE ONLY ALWAYS OPEN PHARMACY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.
C. E. JONES, 36 Gov't St.

VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1894. No. 107

RINGS

Set with Diamonds (single and in cluster), Rubies, Emeralds, Saphires, Opals and Pearls.

A large assortment of unset stones always on hand which can be mounted at short notice. Prices are AWAY DOWN at

CHALLONER & MITCHELL'S,
.....47 Government Street.

253

Mantles, Jakets and Capes

ARRIVED TO-DAY AND WILL BE ON VIEW TUESDAY, MAY 1.

This shipment, added to 217 already received this spring, makes the largest and best assortment we have ever shown. Most of the garments are "Specialties"—only one of a kind, and being direct from the manufacturers, can—and will—be sold at prices which are charged for inferior goods.

☞ Ladies who have waited for this line will please call as soon as convenient and make selection.

THE WESTSIDE,

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

Victoria, April 28, 1894.

Every Lady

In town will want a pair of those nice laced Dongola boots with patent tips which we are selling at

$1.75 per Pair.

They satisfy the desire to be dressy and are not hard on the pocket-book; they last long, and as long as they last they keep the shape of the last.

A. B. Erskine,
Corner Government and Johnson Streets.

WEILER BROS., Have Received
Per Steamship Mogul
3,600 YARDS of
JAPANESE MATTING
ALL KINDS AND PRICES, FINE ASSORTMENT.

We have also received some Printed Toilet Sets, Demijohns, Butter Crocks, Filters, Etc. Other goods constantly arriving.

FORT STREET. VICTORIA.

PERRY & TURNER,
42 Johnson St, VICTORIA, B.C.

"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.

I.X.L.—The Best Steel Range Made.

Builders' Hardware,
Stoves
Tinware and
Graniteware,
Sheet Metal Works,
Cornice Work,
Sky-Lights
And Roofing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REPLY TO MR. EVERT—G. G. Bigger will call a meeting at an early date to discuss Insurance, and will meet Mr. Evert on this subject. Due notice will be given of the time and place.

WANTED—A thoroughly good and competent nurse maid and house maid. References required. Apply 243 Yates street, in the morning. m1-2t

WANTED—A girl to do housework. Call between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. at 120 Blanchard street, cor. of Herald. m1-tf

THE MAYOSOTIS CLUB will give a grand Apron and Necktie social, Thursday, May 10th. There will be no Social on Ascension Day, May 3rd.

CELEBRATION COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee

Will meet at CITY HALL, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Sports and Games Committee Thursday evening.

BEAUMONT BOGGS,
Secretary.

THEOSOPHY.

Wm. L. Judge, of New York, vice-president of the Theosophical Society, and general secretary of American Section, will lecture on Theosophy at Philharmonic Hall on Friday Evening next, 4th May, at 8 p.m. Admission free.

SHORT NOTICE OF SALE

H. CUTHBERT & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

Are instructed by a gentleman leaving the city and others to sell by

AUCTION
—ON—
WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1894,
AT 2 P.M.

At their Salesroom, 34 and 36 Broad street and Trounce avenue.

VALUABLE OFFICE and HOUSE FURNISHINGS,

Comprising walnut parlor set, in crimson plush; walnut lounge, to old gold ditto, 3 chairs to match; capital oak arm chair, in tapestry; fine oak arm chair in plush; walnut and stuff over chair, in plush and tapestry; walnut arm chair, in plush; carpet lounge, several solid oak and walnut occasional and centre tables; cherry wood sideboard, with bevelled glass back; extension tables, with drop leaves; 2 bent wood chairs, 6 cane chairs, very fine hall heating stove, 2 parlor heating stoves, kitchen cupboard, with glass doors, 7 ft. high; 6 oil paintings, in gold frames; etchings; large hearthrug; 6 hardwood and other bedsteads, box, wire and top mattresses; blankets, easy chairs, Wanzer and Singer sewing machines, toilet services, lace curtains, poles and blinds, Grand Universal cooking range, refrigerator, in good condition; No. 8 cook stove, kitchen tables and chairs, crockery, dinner service, large office desk, capital office table, 3 chairs, piece of very fine linoleum, 14 yds.; 1 double and 1 single wardrobe, Brussels and Tapestry carpets, etc., etc.; also on account of

WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

250 yds, New Brussels Carpets, in roll.
150 do do Border ditto.
50 prs Lace and Other Curtains.
4 Fine Tanned Bear Skins.

The new Carpets and Curtains will be sold in trade lots.
Terms cash.

HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO.,
Leading Auctioneers.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points

From Montreal.

Allan Line, Laurentian	May 12
Allan Line, Parisian	May 19
Dominion Line, Vancouver	May 12
Dominion Line, Oregon	May 19
Beaver Line, Lake Nepigon	May 16
Beaver Line, Lake Superior	May 23

From New York.

Cunard Line, Umbria	May 12
Cunard Line, Campania	May 19
White Star, Britanic	May 9
White Star, Majestic	May 16
American Line, New York	May 9
American Line, Paris	May 16
Nor. Ger. Lloyd, Ems	May 12
Nor. Ger. Lloyd, Spree	May 15
Anchor Line, Circassia	May 10
Anchor Line, City of Rome	May 20
Red Star Line, Noordland	May 9
Red Star Line, Waesland	May 16

Saloon fares from $40 to $90 according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $30 to $40. Steerage, $23 to $25. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government Sts.

MONEY

$500,000 to loan at low rates of interest on improved farm and city property, by the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.
Apply to

J. E. CRANE,
Manager for B. C.,
30 Broad Street.

Who is This Man Robinson?

London, May 1.—The Times says Edward Norman Robinson of San Francisco, California, died at No. 5, Portman Mansions, London, on Saturday last.

CUNNING CHINESE.

Timely Discovery of a Deep and Daring Scheme.

TO DEFRAUD AMERICAN OFFICIALS

Spurious Papers Carefully Prepared—Provided With These John Could Rest Easy—They Were for Sale—The Officers Put an Effectual Quietus on the Whole Business.

San Francisco, May 1.—Revenue officials in this city have just unearthed a scheme by which hundreds of spurious certificates of Chinese registration would have been circulated. Photographs of Chinese residing in Portland and elsewhere have been secured by white men and the Chinese interested in the scheme and with the assistance of a deputy collector in the registration bureau they were to be attached to certificates properly filled out and duly stamped with the seal of the office. These fraudulent certificates were to have been sold to the Chinese who are smuggled into the country, and no doubt would have found ready sale at good prices. Orders have been given by the revenue agent that no certificates will be surrendered by the office unless the owners present themselves personally to the agent for absolute identification with photograph attached to certificates. This will thoroughly checkmate any such attempt to evade the law as the proposed scheme referred to.

George Bailey, president of the Martin Manufacturing Company, this city, was accidentally killed last evening by being jammed between the floor of the elevator and the ceiling of the company's business house. When found he had been dead half an hour, and it is supposed he had started up the elevator alone, and while leaning over to look down his head struck against the ceiling. He leaves a widow and several children.

Special Agent Phenix admitted yesterday that there is but little possibility of G. C. Voss, the captain of the smuggling schooner Emerald returning from Victoria and giving evidence against the other ten. He wanted a greater recompense than the government was willing to give. The prosecution was relying a great deal on Voss' evidence, and a conviction may not be easily obtained without him.

Oakland, Cal., May 1.—Fire broke out at one p.m. to-day in the large building occupied as a children's home, and for lack of water was destroyed. It was occupied by ninety children but no one was hurt.

San Francisco, May 1.—In the Shattuck murder trial to-day the defence introduced medical testimony to show that Mrs. Shattuck was suffering from cerebral syphilis at the time she shot Harry Poole, her daughter's lover.

Ten thousand dollars' worth of opium was discovered on the steamship Oceanic this morning and confiscated by the customs officers.

Mrs. Sarah E. Cooper was elected president this morning of the Women's Congress. The subject of the morning was Economics, and related to the household and its management.

The May Day celebration at the fair to-day attracted great crowds. The rate of admission had been reduced for children, and the little ones were out in full force attended by their elders. The programme of the entertainment was carried out on the reception grounds, and began with a march of 500 girls in white from Festival hall around the track of the recreation grounds. The march ended in front of the grand stand, where were platforms for the exercises. The Queen of the May, accompanied by her maids of honor and pages, ascended the central platform, and the other children were arranged behind the throne of the miniature theatre. The crowning of the queen was performed, with a chorus by the children. This was followed by the raising of May poles and competitive dances.

HISSED SIR HENRY.

Stormy Meeting of Grand Trunk Railway Shareholders To-Day.

London, May 1.—The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk railway was held to-day and proved very stormy. Sir Henry Tyler, in moving the adoption of the report, was loudly hissed. He explained the unfavorable nature of the report by saying that the business depression in the United States had been beyond conception. He hoped for better times in the near future. An amendment was moved asking for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the affairs of the company. The amendment was strongly supported but on the vote being taken it was rejected. Sir Henry Tyler was accused by some shareholders of packing the board with dummies and withholding a true statement of the company's position. Finally the report was adopted.

TO-DAY IN EUROPE.

May Day Celebrations—Riotous Rope Makers—London Dockers Protest.

Berlin, May 1.—May day is being quietly observed by the laboring classes. There were no signs of disturbance up to noon.

Brussels, May 1.—Striking rope-makers at Hami this morning paraded, smashing windows along the route. The police dispersed them.

Vienna, May 1.—Infantry soldiers are guarding the coal mines at Ostrau today in consequence of the discovery of a plot to destroy the mines on May Day.

London, May 1.—The British bark Drumelton, from Shanghai for Tacoma, is ashore at Nakashima. All hands reached shore safely.

London, May 1.—A large mass meeting was held by the trades unions at London docks to-day. They protested against the action of the ship owners in discharging union laborers and importing non-union laborers. The meeting was orderly.

Paris, May 1.—May Day is passing off quietly throughout France.

Rome, May 1.—No May Day disorders are reported in Italy or Sicily.

Belgrade, May 1.—It is reported that King Alexander will go abroad for several months, and his father, ex-King Milan, will act as regent.

Belfast, May 1.—Farmer Gardiner was shot dead at the window of his farm house in county Antrim last night. The murder is believed to be of agrarian origin, and a neighbor has been arrested on suspicion.

London, May 1.—The Globe says that a bomb was found to-day in the Guildhall of the city of London.

Athens, May 1.—A sharp shock of earthquake was felt here at 2.25 a.m., and several lighter shocks followed, but no further damage was done.

CANADA'S CAPITAL.

The Dominion's Mineral Wealth—Celebrated Dead Meat Scheme.

Large Subsidy Asked—Mr. Pope Made Hay While Behring Sea Fun Shone.

Ottawa, May 1.—A summary of the value of the mineral productions of Canada for 1893, just issued, shows it to have been $19,250,000, or $250,000 less than that of 1892.

Nickel heads the list of metallic products, the output having been 3,992,982 tons, valued at $2,076,351.

The value of gold was $927,244; copper, $875,864; silver, $321,423.

Three million seven hundred tons of coal were raised, valued at $8,422,259.

The quantity of iron ore mined is placed at 124,702 tons, valued at $298,018. Of this quantity 124,053 tons were converted into pig iron, producing 55,947 tons, valued at the furnaces at $790,283.

The production of petroleum is placed at 798,406 barrels, valued at $834,334.

At a meeting of the agricultural committee to-day, P. B. Bender resurrected his dead meat schme. He wanted the government to guarantee interest on half a million dollars at four per cent., so as to enable capitalists to embark in the scheme and place four refrigerator steamers on the Atlantic to carry 2000 tons a week. A sub-committee was appointed to look into the matter.

Joseph Pope's examination at the public accounts committee to-day showed that he charged in his account for expenses in the Behring Sea arbitration ten dollars a day, or $2387 altogether. The time crossing the Atlantic by steamer was so charged, although the auditor-general protested.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Perils of Fishermen—Out in a Dory for Four Days.

Halifax, N. S., May 1.—Two fishermen, Charles Sullivan and Woodburn Jodery, of the schooner Gardiner Tar of Gloucester, arrived here to-day from Lunenburg where they effected a landing after being out in a dory for four days. They lost their vessel while hauling trawls on the Lahave banks.

A LESSON OF THE TIMES.

The Prevailing Depression Teaches the Value of Manual Training.

Probably there is no sadder feature of the prevailing misery among the thousands of men and women out of employment than their inability to make themselves useful in any field of labor except some single industry or drudgery in which they have been engaged. They are equipped with brains, eyes, ears, arms and fingers—all the paraphernalia of human movement and activity—but their faculties are untrained. They are not masters of themselves. They are like Shakespeare's tapster at the Boar's Head tavern, who, although the son of a woman, had fewer words than a parrot, his vocabulary having been limited to the simple necessities of his occupation. It has been found impossible for the charitably disposed to set poor people at work who can only dig or drudge. The unemployed women cannot cook or sew or do any of the labors of careful housewifery. The men cannot turn their hands to any occupation of skill. The organized efforts to set idleness at work have thus been baffled. It has been easy enough to find a man for the place, but hard to find a place fitted to the man.

This sad condition of affairs has served to strongly emphasize the value of manual training in schools. The boys should be educated in the physical use of their faculties, so that they may more readily turn their hands to whatever occupation may offer them opportunity. For the girls there should be training in the whole round and reach of domestic economy. They should know how to do everything that may need to be done in the house. Is it better to starve in the street than to know in what way to properly boil potatoes and to make bread and to do plain sewing? There is no adequate supply in the household service; neither is there any demeaning quality in the work of the household. Our grandmothers and great grandmothers who did not live in the day of electric illumination and sewing machines could not only care for their kitchens and bedchambers, but they spun and wove the clothes they wore; and could, if necessary, cut out a coat and a pair of trousers and make them with their own deft fingers. Their facility and diversity of capacity were probably necessities of the day; but now and again we are reminded that the time will never come when all-round ability to take care of one's self and of others will not be the best possible equipment with which to fight the battle of life.—Philadelphia Record.

YATES ON EUROPE.

Edmund, the Eavesdropping Flunkey of Royalty,

GIVES THE CAS BAG ANOTHER SQUEEZE

England's Fat Little Monarch Gadding About Again—Important Doings of Her Eldest Boy—The Masqueraders to a Brilliant House—Russell's Retirement From Politics.

New York, May 1.—Edmund Yates telegraphs the Tribune as follows:

The Queen is to arrive at Buckingham palace on Thursday, and Her Majesty will stay in town until Saturday evening, when she will return to Windsor. There will be a dinner party at the palace each night of the Queen's stay in town. The Queen is to leave Windsor castle for Scotland on May 22nd, starting about 10 o'clock. The royal train will proceed by the Great Western and North Western railways to Warrington, and thence by a specially constructed line to Irlam locks, where the Queen is to embark on board the admiralty yacht Enchantress, which is to convey her along the ship canal to Trafford wharf, opposite Cadford docks, about nine miles. The Queen will drive through Manchester in an open carriage, and the day is to be observed as a public holiday. Her Majesty is to leave Manchester at 6 o'clock and will probably dine on the train, which is to proceed north to Ballaten by the usual route, and the Queen will arrive at Balmoral on Wednesday morning and stay five weeks.

The Prince of Wales will give a dinner party to the members of the Jockey club at Marlborough house on June 6th, that being the evening of Derby day. The Marlborough house garden party will probably take place on Saturday, July 7th.

No date has yet been fixed for the marriage of the Czarewitch and Princess Alix of Hesse, but the ceremony will not take place before November, possibly not until January. The wedding will be celebrated at St. Petersburg. The princess will have to change both her religion and name before even the preliminary arrangements for the wedding can be begun. It is expected that Marie will be the new name of the princess, that having been selected by the present empress, instead of Wilhelmina.

The memory of the oldest and most hardened "first nighter" would be taxed to recall a more brilliant audience than that which assembled on Saturday evening to witness the production of "The Masqueraders" at St. James's theatre. Two boxes on the prompt side had been thrown into one for the accommodation of the Duchess of York and the Duchess of Teck, her mother, with whom were the Baroness and Mr. Burdett Coutts, and one or two others. In the stage box below were Lord and Lady Landsborough and their family. They were faced by Sir Francis and Lady Jeune, with the daughters of the house, who are not yet "out," and by Lady Dorothy and Miss Mercela Neville, who were with Mrs. George Alexander. In the stalls was an extraordinary "smart" company, representatives of all the world.

It is months, if not years ago, since I drew attention to the extravagant scale on which money was being purposely lavished on the labor commission. A glimmering consciousness of this fact has dawned on parliament and the house has waked to the knowledge that over £30,000 has been spent on the compilation of what will be nothing but an academic handbook of social statistics. Who is to blame? it would be of no use to inquire at this time of day, but good may come of it all, for steps are being taken to prevent the recurrence of folly of this sort.

It does not need one to be laudator temporis acte to recognize in the late Mr. McCullagh Terrens the type of radicalism that has had its day. When the late Joseph Hume, Viscount Williams, Peter Taylor, Perronet Thompson, or McCullagh Terrens barked they were prepared to bite. They would snap fingers at Sir William Hayter or Mr. Brand, or anybody else who invited them under peril of the displeasure of Mr. Schnadhorst and all his host to vote against their sworn convictions. Mr. Terrens was not a very big man, but clever in his way. He was a great walker of London pavements, and a frequenter of the British Museum library. Nothing delighted him more than to talk with some old Fleetburian of the days of Tom Duncombe, and Tom Wakely, and Wat Tyler Cox, Sergt. Parry, and Sir Morton Pete. His slim and until lately, upright figure, old-fashioned coat, and air will long be remembered.

Everyone regrets that J. W. Russell has all but made up his mind to retire from active political life, for if he does resign his seat for South Tyrone, it is highly improbable that he will stand for any other constituency. It is quite incorrect to say, as some have done, that he has formed his plans in consequence of a difference of opinion with the Irish Unionist members, who are also landlords. His views on the land question have long been known. The real reasons for the step contemplated are largely personal, chiefly as follows: In the first place, Mr. Russell stands in need of a trip for recuperation, and if he leaves parliament will probably soon afterwards start on a long sea voyage. In the second place there are business concerns which need his closest personal supervision. It is not, however, by any means certain that he will retire. Several of the most influential of his colleagues are using arguments that are likely to prove cogent to induce him to retain his seat in the house. He is too good a fighter to lose.

GENERAL HERBERT'S REPORT

The Commanding Officer's Opinion of the Militia's Present Condition.

Excellent Material, But in Need of More Systematic Organization.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, April 21.—The annual report of the militia department was presented to parliament yesterday by the Hon. J. G. Patterson, minister of militia, and defence. It is observed from the report of the deputy minister that the expenditure was during the year on the ordinary militia $1,419,745. To this has to be added $7,224 for the Northwest service in 1885 and $26,203 for pensions. The revenue was in all $43,210. The feature of this annual blue book is the report of the major-general commanding. Through some sections of the Canadian press it was generally stated that the report was detained owing to some strong expressions which Major-General Herbert had in his report and which he refused to remove at the dictation of Mr. Patterson. There was never real ground for believing this, and certainly none now that the document has made its appearance. But although there is nothing sensational in the report of the general it is highly interesting.

Major-General Herbert starts out by referring to the impulse which the regimental organization of the permanent force had received by the act of Her Majesty conferring upon the three regiments which composed it the title of "royal regiments," together with the privilege of wearing on their equipment Her Majesty's imperial crown and cipher. General Herbert says:

"Since the withdrawal of the imperial troops, there has existed in Canada nothing, that could serve as a model or standard of military organization and efficiency, for the guidance of the militia, or from which a supply of trained instructors could be drawn. I have endeavored, therefore, by means of improved organization and distribution, of the small permanent force at my disposal, to remedy to a certain extent this deficiency. With this object several changes have been made during the past year.

1st. The Royal Canadian artillery has been reorganized on the lines of the Royal Artillery, the garrison companies, which require special training, being wholly separated from the field batteries, with whose duties they have nothing in common.

2nd. The units of the Royal Canadian artillery have been re-distributed. The detachments of garrison artillery formerly quartered at Kingston and Victoria, have been incorporated with that of Quebec, thus forming at the latter station two complete garrison companies. Two separate field batteries have been formed.

3rd. The troop of Royal Canadian Dragoons.

Both the cavalry and infantry of the permanent force are far below the standard of efficiency which has been attained by the artillery. This is due entirely to the fact that the officers appointed to raise and organize these forces, unlike the imperial officers who laid the foundations of the Royal Canadian Artillery, had not accurate knowledge and practical experience of military administration, which it is indispensable to those intrusted with command, but is only acquired by a thorough military training, received early in life. Neither had they the assistance of carefully trained and selected non-commissioned officers. They have therefore been obliged to feel their way, where they should have seen it clearly, and to learn bit by bit, that with which they should have been familiar by constant habit. They deserve, however, none the less credit for the measure of success which has attended their efforts, and for their endeavors to make good their deficiency of early training.

It is to be regretted that the offer made by the imperial government, of medals, for long service and good conduct, has been allowed to remain in abeyance. The committee, consisting of the high commissioner of Canada, and agents general of the other colonies, to which this question was referred, decided to await an expected decree of the imperial government relative to a decoration for long service in the British volunteer force. This decision is an unfortunate one for the Canadian force, since the terms of service laid down by the Canadian Militia act effectually preclude men serving under that act, from participation in any advantage which may be granted to those serving in England under the Volunteer act.

The provision is made for 28,710 infantry of all ranks divided as follows:

Officers	2,564
N. C. Officers	3,428
Bandsmen and buglers	2,562
Privates	19,856
Total	28,710

Thus the number of rifles which, under the most favorable circumstances, could be placed in line, amounts to only 69 per cent of the general total.

General Herbert further writes: "A deduction of 25 per cent can be made from the numbers authorised for rural battalions of militia, and this deficit exists entirely in the rank of privates, since commanding officers always permit the non-commissioned ranks to be filled up regardless of considerations as to fitness or qualifications. A further deduction of 25 per cent can be made for men withdrawn from the ranks for various reasons, and who, while they draw pay, do not undergo any training as infantry soldiers. Thus the possible 19,856 privates allowed by the establishment is quickly reduced below 10,000 which represents the maximum total strength of infantry that would receive elementary instruction of the drill if the whole force were called out. This condition can only be remedied, first, by a firm refusal to authorize the formation of new units; second, by raising the establishment of existing efficient units, to a strength consistent with military requirements; third, by the disbanding of inefficient units.

"I had the satisfaction of negotiating, during the past year, the details of an agreement between the imperial and dominion governments, which, I have reason to believe, will prove a satisfactory solution of an important portion of the problem of imperial as well as local defence. Under the terms of this agreement, the contributions respectively of Canada and Great Britain, towards the establishment of a strongly fortified naval station on the Pacific coast of Canada, have been fixed, and arrangements made for maintaining the defence of that station by an imperial garrison supplemented by the dominion forces. In accordance with it, the barracks at Victoria, B. C., have been handed over to the imperial authorities, as part of the Canadian contribution, and the preliminary work towards the erection of the fortifications have been begun.

"The imperial government has made a loan to the dominion of two modern heavy guns, pending the completion of the work at Esquimalt, to which they are allotted. They will be mounted at Quebec for drill purposes only, as they are not provided with ammunition. I am in communication with the imperial military authorities with a view of obtaining a further loan of the same kind. Though these arrangements are advantageous to the dominion, by enabling us, without heavy expenditure, to instruct a certain number of men in the handling of modern ordnance, the absence of ammunition deprives the guns themselves of any importance in relation to the defence of the country.

"No sufficient reserve of ammunition exists for the guns belonging to the dominion government, nor is any being formed; consequently these guns also, possess only a very limited importance for the purpose of defence.

"I cannot close this report without expressing my appreciation of the excellent material that exists in this country for the formation of a military force. There are men of all ranks in the militia whose earnestness and zeal are beyond all praise, who are actuated by a high sense of duty, and whom any officer must feel proud to command.

"The application of such a force to the defence of Canadian territory can, however, only be successful by system and organization."

SLABTOWN.

COXEY CONVERSES.

He Will Speak at the Steps of the Capitol.

Washington, April 30.—To a reporter of the United Press, Mr. Coxey talked freely yesterday about his programme. "We will have our parade to-morrow," said he, "and we will come upon the capitol grounds. Not in a parade but as private citizens. I have learned that there is a statute prohibiting any parades on these grounds, and we have kept the law up to this time and do not propose to break it now. We will march to the grounds, it being our programme to reach them at noon. After I have made a speech we will assemble at the Peace Monument and march back to our camps."

"But you said you would not violate the law, and yet you say you will make a speech on the ground, is not that a violation of the law?"

"No, the constitution gives us the right to do that and Congress has no power to pass laws in violation of the constitution. There is no legal authority on the part of anybody to prevent my making a speech on the steps of the capitol, and that I propose to do."

"But suppose you are warned not to do so, and told that your arrest will follow if you attempt it?" was asked.

"I will make the speech anyhow," said Coxey, with some emphasis in his tones. "We will test the constitutionality of the law."

"Why not test the constitutionality of the law in the courts rather than by the commission of an act which the law says you are not permitted to do?"

"The courts are too slow," said Mr. Coxey in reply. In further course of talk Mr. Coxey said his army would remain until his two bills were passed, and under the very roof of the capitol he again made the prediction that his bills would be passed within two weeks after he made his final demand.

UNSETTLED FRANCE.

The Government Accused of Helping the Cause of the Anarchists.

Paris, April 30.—In the chamber of Deputies to-day M. Jaurez made a violent attack upon the government, which he accused of negligence in not taking measures to prevent the clergy and capitalists from fomenting anarchy. He also accused the government of having granted a subvention in order to check the spread of socialism. M. Duboste, minister of justice, refuted M. Jaurez's charges. Count de Mun, the Catholic leader, denied the existence of Christian socialists. Viscomte d'Hughes, anti-Semitic, reiterated the charges that Israelitish bankers supplied the anarchists with money. M. Millerand, radical, contended that the government must either co-operate with the socialists in effecting reforms, or ally itself with the party of the right. Premier Casimir-Perier declared that the government would neither ally itself with the socialists nor with the Catholic conservatives, but would remain faithful to the principles of the revolution. Ultimately the chamber supported the government by a vote of 340 to 179.

IN FOG LAND.

Plenty of Excitement Over the Late Election Scandal.

St. Johns' April 30.—The greatest excitement in political circles prevailed to-day. Numerous actions for libel have been instituted. The Telegram, the mouthpiece of the Whiteway party, accused Mr. Morine, the new colonial secretary, with malversation of the public funds. Mr. Morine entered a suit claiming $10,000 damages. The Herald, the official organ of the government, charged Mr. Emerson, the speaker of the assembly, with holding a meeting at his residence last Friday night to incite a riot in the city. Mr. Emerson wants $5000 damages. The case against Messrs. Whiteway, Bond and Watson, members of the Trinity Bay district, who were leaders in the recent government, began to-day. In the case of St. Johns west district, the prosecution finished the testimony to-day, and an adjournment for a week was granted. The judgment in St. Johns east district will probably be given to-morrow.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THEOSOPHISTS QUARREL.

Belief in the Existence of Mahatmas the Question at Issue.

The return, says a London correspondent, of Mrs. Besant to this country, accompanied by Col. Olcott, the president of the Theosophical Society, occurs at a moment when the society is on the eve, if not of a serious schism, at least of a serious internal quarrel. Nothing less than the question of belief in the existence of Mahatmas is at issue, though that issue is postponed in the meantime by a quarrel on the question of procedure. The society seems to have left it open to its members to affirm or deny the existence of Mahatmas, probably for the very good reason that a considerable number of the members have too much sense to believe in them. Were the society to declare the one way or the other, it would be rent in twain. A Mr. Judge is one of the Indian vice-presidents of the society, and various rumors have been afloat in India as to his attitude on the question of the Mahatmas. Colonel Olcott has called upon him to resign or to demand a committee of enquiry, but in doing so he has neglected certain forms of procedure, though these forms were drawn up by himself. Of this violation of the constitution of the society Mr. Judge takes advantage, and is supported by influential members of the society in India. Colonel Olcott has acted under impulses communicated in a letter written to him by Mrs. Besant. In the question of procedure the public have no interest, but when that is settled they will watch with some curiosity the conflicting views which may be advanced regarding this new superstition.

TO DOWN ANARCHY.

The Swiss Government Have Passed Stringent Measures.

Very drastic and to the point is the law which has just been enacted by the Swiss legislature for the purpose of discouraging anarchist outrages. It provides that any person caught using explosives, manufacturing explosive machines, or giving directions for the construction thereof, shall be punishable by a minimum term of ten years' imprisonment with hard labor. Five years is the smallest penalty imposed upon any one found transporting, concealing or possessing explosives, while anything in the shape of inciting people to commit outrages, either verbally or in print, is visited with a minimum sentence of three months' incarceration. This law may be said to have been passed without opposition, receiving the almost unanimous approval of the legislature, and entered into operation within forty-eight hours after receiving the approval of the house. Inasmuch as Switzerland is the oldest of republics now in existence and has been known since time immemorial as the cradle of liberty in Europe, the action of her government and her parliament in dealing with this question of anarchical outrages, which is just now occupying the attention of every civilized power in the world, is both significant and commendable.—New York Tribune.

THE SHIPPING TRADE.

A Correspondent Claims That a Crisis Is Imminent.

An English corespondent writes: Owners of steam shipping are very much perturbed at the present large tonnage of new shipping which is at present under construction at the several building yards throughout the kingdom. So far as the actual business doing in shipping is concerned, there is not, nor has there been, any justification for the placing of so many orders out at the present time. Doubtless owners of shipping on many instances have availed themselves of the present range of low prices to get a cheap vessel of modern type, but the question arises as to what is to become of the old tonnage when new tonnage is put into competition with it in avery quiet market? It is every day becoming more and more evident that old steamers with compound engines will have to give place to the more economic triple and quadruple expansion engines now being fitted in the steamers being built. These steamers are not only of larger tonnage than were formerly built, but by reason of the triple or quadruple expansion engines with which they are fitted they are worked more economically, require less coal for a higher rate of speed, and afford more room for cargo on account of the less bunker space required. A large tonnage of shipping has been lying idle for a considerable time on account of bad trade and the impossibility of making a profit. With improved trade the new tonnage of shipping would get the best chance of employment, because it can be more cheaply worked, and any improvement in trade would lead to the further building of new tonnage. It is evident that only two alternatives are open to owners of old steamers, either to modernize the engines if the hull of the steamers are sound enough or to break them up at once and to realize whatever they are worth as old material, for which there is a good demand. Unfortunately many steamers are at present mortgaged above their value. If these alterations are not taken advantage of a commercial crisis may soon arise the like of which has never been experienced in the shipping trade. On the other hand, if obsolete shipping is cleared away the result would be one which would greatly increase the activity of the shipbuilding and engineering trades.

The American Strikers.

Gaines, Pa., April 30.—Seven hundred Italian laborers on the Buffalo & Susquehanna railroad extension from Galton struck to-day. They declared no work should be done. They demanded an increase of 25 cents in wages. Trouble is expected.

Connellsville, Pa., April 30.—Everything is quiet in this section of the coke regions this morning. The Dunbar Furnace Company accepted the schedule of the miners and about half the men went to work this morning. Furnace companies owning works in this town will also accept the scale.

A Spouter of Renown.

Chicago, April 30.—The Auditorium will hold the biggest audience that was ever squeezed into it to-night when Congressman William Bourke Cockran steps out upon the platform to deliver an address upon "True American Patriotism." Two years ago the great Tammanyite promised the La Salle Institute that he would lecture for the institution whenever necessary for the purpose of supplying it with a complete scientific outfit, and to-night's lecture, which is under the auspices of the committee of three hundred headed by Governor Altgeld, is in fulfilment of this promise. The tickets this morning were selling at a premium of several dollars. After the lecture Congressman Cockran will be tendered one of the finest banquets ever given in the city.

Anticipating May Day Plans.

Paris, April 30.—The police do not believe there will be any disorder in the city on May Day. Mass meetings and processions will not be permitted.

Tiger Island, New Guinea.

Captain Dallman, writing from Friedrich-Wilhelms Hafen, reports to the Deutsche Geographische Blatter, Berlin, his discovery of Tiger Island, placed on maps about 80 nautical miles to the north of Berlin Hafen. On previous occasions Captain Dallman was unable to find the Island, owing to its position being incorrectly given. It lies approximately in latitude 1 deg. 45 min. south and 142 degrees and seven minutes east longitude. It is nearly six miles square, and is thickly peopled with a fine race of light color. They seem unacquainted with the use of iron, and do not chew betel. The island is low and appears to be densely wooded; on the coast, and perhaps in the interior, are plantations of taro, yams, and bananas. The Island Matty, placed on the same parallel but in longitude 142 deg. 55 min. east, could not be found, and Captain Dallman believes it to be identical with Tiger Island.

Broken in Health

That Tired Feeling, Constipation and Pain in the Back

Appetite and Health Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mr. Chas. Steele
St. Catherine's, Ont.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"For a number of years I have been troubled with a general tired feeling, shortness of breath, pain in the back, and constipation. I could get only little rest at night on account of the pain and had no appetite whatever. I was that tired in my limbs that I gave out before half the day was gone. I tried a great number of medicines but did not get any permanent relief from any source until, upon recommendation of a friend, I purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which made me feel better at once. I have continued its use, having taken three bottles, and

I Feel Like a New Man.

I have a good appetite, feel as strong as ever I did, and enjoy perfect rest at night. I have much pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla." CHARLES STEELE, with Erie Preserving Co., St. Catherine's, Ontario.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

Unwritten Law in the Best Society

For Dinners, House Parties, Afternoon Receptions and Five o'Clocks, the necessary, nay, the indispensable adjunct to the correct repast is

Chocolat-Menier?

Only Vanilla Chocolate of highest grade, is manufactured by MENIER—Beneficial even for the most delicate.

Can be taken just before retiring.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR CHOCOLAT MENIER. ANNUAL SALES EXCEED 20 MILLION POUNDS

If he hasn't it on sale send his name and your address to MENIER, Canadian Branch, No. 14 St. John St., Montreal, Que.

WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured

by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All small and weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

Ladies,

Mother Green's Tansy Pills. Used by thousands. Safe, Sure and Always Reliable. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. From all Druggists or mailed, free from observation, on receipt of $1.00. Sealed particulars, 3 cents.

LANE MEDICINE CO., MONTREAL, CAN.

For sale by Langley & Co., Druggists Victoria. 82-W-AP

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION

BRITISH SHIP "ARCHER,"

Thursday, May 10th, 11 a.m.

On account of whom it may concern.

I am instructed to sell at my salesrooms, Wharf street, Victoria, B. C.:

The hull of the iron ship Archer, 100 A 1 at Lloyd's; 780 tons register, length 180 ft., beam, 32 ft., depth, 18.7, as she now lies dismasted in Esquimalt Harbor.

ALSO—New and old ropes, 2 sails, tarpaulins, chronometers, compasses, barometers, ship's boat, flags, blocks, hemp canvas, telescopes, charts, sailing directions, side and riding lights, tools, etc. etc.

G. BRYNES,
Auctioneer.

AUCTION

Mortgagee's Sale, House and Lot,

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 11 A.M.

I will sell at my Salesroom, Wharf street, under the power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, made and executed by Samuel Edmunds Field, dated Sept. 22, '90, and Jan. 29, '91, respectively; all that piece or parcel of land known as Lot 69 being a subdivision of lots 22, 24, 25, Fernwood Estate, as per map 262, L. R. Office. The said property has a frontage on North Pembroke Street of 152 ft. 8 in. and 114 ft. on Belmont Avenue, more or less. There is a good dwelling house on this property.

For particulars apply to Davie, Pooley & Luxton, 47 Langley street, Mortgagee's Solicitors, or to

GEO. BRYNES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION MORTGAGE SALE

Thursday, 3rd May, 1894

at 11 o'clock a.m.

I have been instructed to sell at my salesrooms, Wharf street, Victoria. Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated 14th October, 1892, registered in the Victoria Land Registry Office, in Charge Book Vol. II, Fol. 413, No. 13,500 R. certain lands situated on Carr street, James Bay District, and comprising all that piece or parcel of land known and described as sub-division Lots numbers 12 and 13, of Section VI. Beckley Farm, as shown on the sub-division plan deposited in the Land Registry Office in the City of Victoria, and numbered 229. There is a good two-story dwelling house on the said lots, with nice garden. The property is desirably situated.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash, balance at 8 per cent. interest. For further particulars apply to Arthur Robertson, 6 Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C., or to

a24-10c G. BRYNES, Auctioneer.

REWARD.

A Reward of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) will be paid for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on or about the morning of the 18th inst., placed or caused to be placed or exploded, a bomb or other dangerous explosive on or near the residence of Alexander Sharp, at Wellington, in the County of Nanaimo.

Signed,
R. DUNSMUIR & SONS.
Victoria, B.C., March 16, '94.

THE GREAT

Hudyan.

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

Hudyan is purely vegetable.

Hudyan stops Prematureness of the discharge in 20 days.

Cures

BEFORE **LOST MANHOOD** AFTER

Constipation, Dizziness, Failing Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts, Strengthens, Invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures debility Nervousness, and develops and restores weak organs. Pains in the back are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private endorsements.

Prematureness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the Specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charge. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
1032 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

S. A. STODDART

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.

Nickle Alarm Clocks $1.10.

City of Victoria, British Columbia

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 4 p.m. on the 18th day of June, 1894, for the purchase of Debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C., amounting to $55,000 or its sterling equivalent at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, in sums of $1,000 each, or its sterling equivalent as aforesaid, payable in fifty years from the 1st of May, 1894, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly with principal and interest as aforesaid at the office of the Bank of British North America either in London, England, New York, U. S. A., or Montreal, Canada.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right to redeem and purchase these debentures on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof at any time after twenty-five years from the date of issuance of such debentures.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 4 1-2 per cent. from the 1st of May, 1894, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Electric Lighting By-Law, 1894" with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's office, Victoria, B. C., April 5th, 1894. ap15-16

$50 REWARD

Will be given to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons destroying or injuring the newly planted shade trees in Beacon Hill Park, or wilfully damaging other Corporation property in said Park.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

City Clerk's office, 23rd January, 1894. j24

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Second Street, between Kings Road and Bay Street is closed to public traffic until further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.
Victoria, B. C., April 14.

MUNICIPAL.

Assessment notices have this day (April 20th) been posted to all parties assessed for Land and Improvements in the city.

If not delivered at residence please call at postoffice for same.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
City Assessor.

NOTICE.

Third Street, between King's Road and Bay Street, will be closed to traffic until further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
mr31-tf **City Engineer.**

NOTICE.

The Public Library and Reading Room, City Hall, will be closed during repairs until further notice.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

City Clerk's office, Victoria, B. C., April 23, 1894.

CITY OF VICTORIA.

Court of Revision.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the purpose of hearing all complaints against the Assessment of 1894 as made by the Assessor of the City of Victoria will be held at Council Chambers, City Hall, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 30th day of May, 1894, at 10 o'clock a.m.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
Victoria, B. C., C.M.C.
April 23rd, 1894.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use

IS THE BEST.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,

ALBANY, OREGON.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE,
125 Government street.

Private entrance on Pandora street. Business strictly confidential. v19-tf

SING KEE,

24 Herald Street, Victoria, B. C.

Intelligence Office.

All kinds of Chinese Labor supplied at short est notice. Contracts taken mi tf

LONDON SOCIETY.

George Du Maurier's Sketch of the Artist's Welcome.

A good-looking, famous, well-bred, and well-dressed youth finds that London society opens its door very readily; he has not long to knock; and it would be difficult to find a youth more fortunately situated, handsomer, more famous, better dressed, or better bred, more seemingly happy and successful, with more attractive qualities and more condonable faults, than Little Billee, as Taffy and the Laird found him when they came to London after their four or five years in foreign parts—their Wanderjahr.

He had a fine studio and a handsome suite of rooms in Fitzroy Square. Beautiful specimens of unfinished work, endless studies, hung on his studio walls. Everything else was as nice as it could be—the furniture, the bibelots and bric-a-brac, the artistic foreign and Eastern knick-knacks and draperies and hangings and curtains and rugs—the semi-grand piano by Collard and Collard.

That immortal canvas, the "Moon-dial" just begun, and already commissioned by Moses Lyon, the famous picture-dealer, lay on his easel.

No man worked harder and with teeth more clenched than Little Billee when he was at work—none rested or played more discreetly when it was time to rest or play.

The glass on his mantel-piece was full of cards of invitation, reminders, pretty mauve, and pink and lilac-scented notes; nor were coronets wanting on many of these hospitable little missives. He had quite overcome his fancied aversion for bloated dukes and lords and the rest (as we all do sooner or later, if things go well with us); especially for their wives and sisters and daughters and female cousins, even their mothers and aunts. In point of fact, and in spite of his tender years, he was in some danger (for his art) of developing into that type so adored by sympathetic women who haven't got much to do; the friend, the tame cat, the platonic lover (with many loves)—the squire of dames, the truty one, of whom husbands and brothers have no fear!—the delicate, harmless dilettante of Eros—the dainty shepherd who dwells "dans le pays du tendre!"—and stops there!

In this harmless fashion Little Billee was friends with more than one fine lady de par le monde.

Indeed, he had been reproached by his more Bohemian brothers of the brush for being something of a tuft-hunter—most unjustly. But nothing gives such keen offence to our unsuccessful brother, Bohemian or bourgeois, as our sudden intimacy with the so-called great, the fittle lords and ladies of this little world! Not even our fame and success, and all the joy and pride they bring us, are so hard to condone—so embittering, so humiliating, to the jealous, fraternal heart.

Alas! poor humanity—that the mere countenance of our betters (if they are our betters!) should be thought so priceless a boon, so consummate an achievement, so crowning a glory as all that!

"A dirty bit of orange peel,
The end of a cigar—
Once trod on by a princely heel,
How beautiful they are!"

Little Billee was no tuft-hunter—he was the tuft-hunted, or had been. No one of his kind was ever more persistently, resolutely, hospitably harried than this young "hare with many friends" by people of rank and fashion.

And at first he thought them most charming; as they so often are, these graceful, gracious, gay, good-natured stoics and barbarians, whose manners are as easy and simple as their morals—but how much better!—and who, at least, have their charm, that they can wallow in untold gold (when they happen to possess it) without ever seeming to stink of the same: yes, they bear wealth gracefully—and the want of it more gracefully still! and these are pretty accomplishments that have yet to be learnt by our new aristocracy of the shop and counting-house, Jew or gentile, which is everywhere elbowing its irresistible way to the top and front of everything, both here and abroad.

Then he discovers that, much as you might be with them, you can never be of them, unless perchance you managed to hook on by marrying one of their ugly ducklings—their failures—their remnants! and even then life isn't all beer and skittles for a rank outsider, I'm told! Then he discovered that he didn't want to be of them in the least; especially at such a cost as that! and that to be very much with them was apt to pall, like everything else.

Also, he found that they were very mixed; good, bad and indifferent—and not always very dainty or select in their predilections, since they took into their bosoms such queer outsiders (just for the sake of being amused a little while) that their capricions favor ceased to be an honor and a glory—if it ever was— And then their fickleness!

Indeed, he found, or thought he found, that they could be just as clever, as liberal, as polite or refined—as narrow, insolent, swaggering, coarse and vulgar—as handsome, as ugly—as graceful, as ungainly—as modest or conceited, as any other upper class of the community—and indeed some lower ones!

Beautiful young women who had been taught how to paint pretty little landscapes (with an ivy-mantled ruin in the middle distance), talked technically of painting to him, de pair a pair, as though they were on the same artistic level, and didn't mind admitting it, in spite of the social gulf between.

Hideous old frumps (sinews or obese, yet with unduly bared necks and shoulders that made him sick) patronized him and gave him good advice, and told him to emulate Mr. Buckner both in his genius and his manners since Mr. Buckner was the only "gentleman" who ever painted for hire; and they promised him, in time, equal success!

Here and there some sweet old darling specially enslaved him by her kindness, grace, knowledge of life, and tender womanly sympathy, like the dowager Lady Chiselhurst—or some sweet young one, like the lovely Duchess of Towers, by her beauty, wit, good-humor and sisterly interest in all he did, and who in some vague distant manner somehow reminded him of Trilby, although she was such a great and fashionable lady!

But just such darlings, old or young, were to be found, with still higher ideals, in less exalted spheres; and were easier of access, with no impassable gulf between—spheres where their was no patronizing, nothing but deference and warm appreciation and delicate flattery, from men and women alike—and where the aged Venuses, whose prime was the days of Waterloo, went with their historical remains duly shrouded, like ivy-mantled ruins (in the middle distance)!—From "Trilby," by George du Maurier, in Harper's Magazine for May.

SUSPECTING RUSSIA.

A Chinese View of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

It does not require much wisdom or even foresight to detect that Russia, having been foiled in her ambitious designs in Europe, has naturally turned her attention Asia-ward with the same object in view—aggrandizement. The army is a sine qua non for the success of Russian undertakings. For this, however, she must have railways to bring on her troops, to carry their supplies, and to connect her communications with Europe, for without them she can do nothing. We recently published a paragraph from foreign sources to the effect that Russia was making extraordinary exertions in building her trans-Siberian railway which was to connect St. Petersburg with Vladivostock, on the Chinese frontier, a distance of 5,000 miles; that there was every probability of her completing the line in seven years' time; that it would be when completed the longest line in the world; and that, finally, by its completion it would be a great boon to commerce in general. Granting this (from a superficial point of view) to be the case, we on our part must not forget that Russia's gain in the future necessarily becomes, under the circumstances, China's peril. And shall those who have the interests of the empire at heart look on apathetically and underestimate the vital importance of this step? Shall our ministers be allowed willingly to permit themselves to be, as it were, whipped by those who shall have first possessed themselves of the instrument? Russia touches China at Hunt-s'un (opposite Vladivostock), which becomes a door for her entrance into this empire; if the former were to build a railway from St. Petersburg right down to Hunts'un, then farewell to any future peaceful days to China's frontiers! And yet the ministers at the seat of power seem to think that there is nothing to fear at the hands of Russia! It is true that it will take seven years to complete such a lengthy railway, and that an immense sum of money will have to be expended before it can ultimately be of any use to Russia; but notwithstanding these obstacles we may rest assured that Russia intends to do it, and will accomplish her object. An analysis of the various aims of Russia, Great Britain, France and the United States as regards China shows different results. The last named three countries, for instance, aim only at expansion of trade; their desire is to make money from us, pecuniary gain is their ambition and not gain in slices of territory. On the other hand, the writer, after citing two instances of how Russia was foiled by other European powers in extending her powers in the Black Sea and by England in an attempt to "coquette with Corea" when Corea was "saved from a Russian master," and taking for granted Russia's ambition for aggrandizement, goes on to say: Granted that we have not penetrated the true designs of Russia, does it also follow then that we ought not to be prepared for any contingency? Again, what sort of preparation has our government made after all?

The answer is given in a few words: An extra dozen or so of disciplined battalions and a few thousand stands of rifles with an extra battery or two of field guns! A lot of gasconade has been recently uttered, informing the throne that "extra contributions to the military exchequer of the northeast provinces have been arranged sufficient for the defence of the country;" but what, comparing the preparations of Russia with our own puny efforts, we would like to know, will be the good of all this? What substantial advantages can be expected from them in the case of troops as much cut off from succor and the rest of the world as the hermit in the mountains? The only remedy lies in the laying of a through line from our base of supplies to the fortified city of Hunts'un, in order that, when the time comes, troops may be transported from our railways to the frontiers for their protection against the enemy. Some say: Would not this be merely building a railway for our enemies' benefit? It is therefore far better to have no railways than to have them with such a contingency in view.

If the fear that the enemy might capture our railways has prevented the building of them, let us answer by asking the question, Can the admiralty guarantee that the costly cruisers and ironclads belonging to our fleets will never be captured by an enemy? If our fleets be captured would not the excuse made above have about the same application?—The Shenpao.

THEY HAVE SPOKEN!

No Uncertain Sound.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MOTHERS.

Loving and anxious mothers should be guided by the opinions of first-class physicians who give testimony in favor of Lactated Food.

One physician says: "I have thoroughly tried the other infant foods on the market, and speak advisedly when I say there is no other food that so thoroughly agrees and nourishes as Lactated Food."

Another physician says: "I have decided in favor of Lactated Food, and have discarded all others. I not only prescribe it in my practice and recommend it in my writings, but use it in my own family."

Still another physician writes as follows: "I have used Lactated Food for some time; I take pleasure in bearing testimony to its many excellent qualities. I have found it especially useful in cases of impaired digestion in infants and old people."

The Origin of the Strawberry.

L. H. Bailey, in the American Naturalist, April, after an exhaustive discussion concludes that the common garden strawberry of England and America is a direct modification of the Chile strawberry. The modified type has driven from cultivation the Virginian berries, which were earlier introduced into gardens, and the original type of the Chilean berry is little known, as it tends to disappear quickly through variation when cultivated. This conclusion is of great interest to botanist, for if it is justified, a type of plant has been differentiated in less than 50 years so completely that, in the first place, three species have been erected upon it, and, secondly, rarely associated by horticulturists with its parent species.

A BY-LAW

To Raise $25,000.00 to Acquire the Land and Improvements of the British Columbia Agricultural Association for Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Purposes.

Whereas by a by-law of the Corporation of the City of Victoria finally passed on the 9th day of December, A.D. 1892, and numbered 140, there was granted to the British Columbia Agricultural Association by the said Corporation, the sum of $25,000 to aid and assist the said Association in its building operations;

And whereas the said sum of $25,000 has been duly expended on the erection of suitable and necessary exhibition buildings on the lands of the said Association in accordance with the terms and conditions of of the said by-law;

And whereas there was expended by the said Association upon its lands, and improvements thereon, a further sum of $20,000 obtained by loan secured by mortgage upon the said lands and improvements;

And whereas the said Association is indebted to various persons and firms in a further aggregate sum of about $5,000.

And whereas the said Association is organized not for the purpose of any private or individual profit or gain, but for the protection and advancement of the agricultural, mechanical and industrial interests of the province, and more particularly of those interests as associated with the trade and prosperity of the City of Victoria;

And whereas for the more effectual carrying out of the objects of the said association, it is deemed expedient and advisable that the Corporation of the City of Victoria, should purchase, hold and manage the lands and buildings of the said Association.

And whereas the said Association has applied to the said Corporation for further aid in carrying out its said objects and it has been agreed that upon payment by the said Corporation, of the said mortgage debt of $20,000 and the said sum of $5,000, the said Association shall and will grant and convey to the said Corporation in fee simple the lands and premises of the said Association, hereinafter particularly described for the purpose of holding agricultural and industrial exhibitions;

And whereas for the purpose aforesaid, it is intended to raise by way of loan upon the credit of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria, the sum of $25,000;

And whereas it will require the sum of $1,280 to be raised annually by rate for the payment of the new debt and interest;

And whereas the whole ratable land and improvements or real property of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria according to the last revised assessment roll for the year 1893, is $18,511,412;

And whereas it will require an annual rate of 1-14th of a mill in the dollar for paying such debt and interest;

And whereas this by-law may not be altered or repealed except with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council;

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, as follows;

Sec. 1. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation by way of the debentures hereinafter mentioned from any person or persons, or body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same as a loan, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $25,000 currency or sterling money at the rate of $4.86 2-3rds to the one pound sterling, and to cause all such sums so raised, or received, to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Corporation for the purpose and with the objects hereinbefore recited;

Sec. 2. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made, executed, and issued for such sums as may be required not exceeding however the sum of $25,000 either in currency or sterling money (at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling) as may be required, each of the said debentures being of the amount of $1,000 or its sterling equivalent at the rate aforesaid, and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof;

Sec. 3. The said debentures shall bear date the first day of August, 1894, and shall be made payable in fifty years from the said date at such place either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada, as may be designated thereon, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest, and the signature to the interest coupons may be either written, stamped, printed or lithographed.

Sec. 4. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum from the date thereof which interest shall be payable half yearly at such place either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada, as may be expressed in the debenture or coupon.

Sec. 5. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause the said debentures and interest coupons, either or both, to be made payable at such place, either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or in the Dominion of Canada, as may be desired.

Sec. 6. For the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the interest on the said debentures during their currency there shall be raised annually the sum of $1,125, and for the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the debt at maturity there shall be raised annually the sum of $264.

Sec. 7. For the purpose of payment of the said sum in the next preceding paragraph mentioned, there shall be raised and levied in each year a rate of 1-14th of one mill in the dollar on all the ratable land or land and improvements in the City of Victoria, during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

Sec. 8. It shall be lawful for the said Municipal Council from time to time to purchase any of the said debentures and such debentures shall be so expressed as to entitle the said Council to redeem and purchase the same on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof at any time after twenty-five years from the date of issuance of the said debentures.

Sec. 9. The said Association shall immediately after this by-law shall have received the assent of the ratepayers of the Municipality of the City of Victoria, and before the said Corporation shall have paid the said mortgage debt or other debts or any portion thereof, make and execute a proper conveyance to the said Corporation of all those parcels of lands described as follows: All those certain parcels or tracts of land, situate in the District of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, being composed of the North Westerly three and thirty-eight one-hundredths (3 38-100) acres of sub-division 10 (ten) of section twenty-eight (28) Victoria District, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a point on the Eastern boundary of said section twenty-eight (28) Victoria District, two thousand and eighteen (2018) feet south from the north east corner of said section twenty-eight (28); thence south two hundred and forty one feet nine inches (241 ft. 9 in.) along said eastern boundary; thence west and parallel to the southern boundary of the Driving Park, five hundred and ninety eight (598) feet to a road hereinafter described; thence north along the east side of said road, two hundred and forty one feet nine inches, (241 ft. 9 in.) to the Driving Park; thence east along the southern boundary of the Driving Park six hundred and twenty (620) feet to the point of commencement, and more particularly delineated on the map or plan attached to a certain indenture made the 18th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, between John Sylvester Bowker, of the City of Victoria aforesaid, and Mary Bowker, his wife, of the one part, and the said mortgagors and trustees of the other part and registered in the Land Registry Office at Victoria aforesaid on the 2nd day of September, A. D. 1891, in Absolute Fees Book, vol. 13 (thirteen) folio twenty-nine (29) as number 12,560 a, together with the right of way over and along the road fifty feet wide running north from the Cadboro Bay Road to sub-division eleven (11) of section twenty-eight (28) along the western boundary of the hereinbefore described piece or parcel of land as the same is now used and traveled, and that certain piece or parcel of land commencing at a point on the western boundary of section sixty-one (LXI) Victoria District, two thousand and eighteen (2,018) feet from the north west corner thereof; thence two hundred and forty-one feet nine inches (241 ft. 9 in.) south along the said western boundary of section sixty-one (XLI); thence at a deflection angle of ninety two degrees seventeen minutes to the left two hundred and sixty-seven feet eight inches (267 ft. 8 in.) to the western side of Cadboro Bay Road, thence two hundred and forty-two feet six inches (242 ft. 6 in.) north along the western side of the said road; thence west two hundred and eighty one feet eight inches (281 ft. 8 in.) to the point of beginning, containing in all one and fifty, two one hundredths (1 52-100ths) acres more or less as shown on the map or plan attached to a certain indenture made the third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety one, between William Henry Thistle of the said City of Victoria, of the one part, and the said mortgagors of the other part, and registered in the Land Registry Office at Victoria aforesaid, on the 2nd day of November, A.D. 1891, in Absolute Fees Book, vol. 13, folio 110 as number 12,734 a, together with all buildings, fixtures, commons, ways, profits, privileges, rights, easements, and appurtenances to the said hereditaments belonging or with the same or any part thereof held or enjoyed or appurtenant thereto, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property claim and demand of the mortgagors and of the trustees, in, to and upon, the same premises, togther with all improvements, etc., thereon or appurtenant thereto, and deliver the same in escrow to the Bank of British North America, at the City of Victoria, to be delivered to the said Corporation, when and so soon as the said Corporation shall have paid and satisfied the said mortgage debt and other debts as aforesaid to an amount not exceeding however the said amount of $25,000 or such other sum as may be realized from the sale of the said debentures.

Sec. 10. The Corporation of the City of Victoria, may upon such terms and conditions as to it may seem just and reasonable grant to the said British Columbia Agricultural Association or to any other Association, Society or Company, having for an object among others the holding of agricultural exhibitions, the use of the said lands, buildings and premises, but the said Corporation in respect of such exhibition, shall in no way be liable for any debts, expenses, expenditures, losses or damages, incurred or sustained by any such association, society or company, holding such exhibition, or by any person or persons attending or exhibiting any article or thing at such exhibition.

Sec. 11. This by-law shall before the final passage thereof, receive the assent of the electors of the said Corporation in the manner provided for in the Municipal Act, 1892, and amendments thereto, and shall take effect on the first day of August, 1894.

Sec. 12. This by-law may be cited as "The Exhibition Loan By-Law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council this 27th day of April, 1894.

NOTICE.

Take notice that the above is a true copy of the proposed by-law upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at the Public Market Building, Cormorant street, for North Ward; at Barnes' Building, Bastion Square, for Central Ward, and at No. 27 Government street (east side) for South Ward, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May next, and that the polls will be kept open between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.
City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, April 27th, 1894.

A BY-LAW

For Granting Aid to the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital.

Whereas the directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital have applied to the Corporation of the City of Victoria for the sum of $35,000 to aid the said hospital in paying off its indebtedness.

And whereas the Corporation of the City of Victoria has determined to grant such aid by donating to the said hospital the sum of $35,000;

And whereas the said Corporation is authorized to make such grant by subsection 13 of section 104 of the Municipal Act, 1892;

And whereas for the purpose aforesaid, it is intended to raise the said sum of $35,000 by way of loan upon the credit of the Corporation of the said City;

And whereas it will require the sum of $1,805 to be raised annually by rate for the payment of the new debt and interest.

And whereas the whole ratable land and improvements or real property of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria, according to the last revised assessment roll for the year 1893, is $18,511,412;

And whereas it will require an annual rate of 1-10th of a mill in the dollar for paying such new debt and interest;

And whereas this by-law may not be altered or repealed, except with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council;

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation, by way of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, from any person or persons, or body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same as a loan, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $100,000 currency money, at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, and to cause all such sums so raised or received to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Corporation for the purpose and with the object hereinafter recited;

2. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made, executed and issued, not exceeding however, the said sum of $100,000, either in currency or sterling money, at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, as may be required, each of the said debentures being of the amount of $1,000, (or its sterling equivalent at the rate aforesaid,) and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof;

3. The said debentures shall bear date the first day of August, 1894, and shall be made payable in 50 years from the said date, either in Great Britain, the United States of America or the Dominion of Canada, as may be designated thereon, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest, and the signature to the interest coupons may be either written, stamped, printed or lithographed.

4. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly, at such place either in Great Britain, the United States of America or the Dominion of Canada, as may be expressed in the debentures or coupons;

5. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause the said debentures and the interest coupons, either or both, to be made payable at such place, either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada, as may be desired.

6. For the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the interest on the said debentures during their currency there shall be raised annually the sum of $4,500 and for the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the debt at maturity, there shall be raised annually the sum of $656.

7. For the purpose of the payment of the said sums, in the next preceding paragraph mentioned, there shall be raised and levied in each year a rate of 36-100ths of one mill in the dollar on all the ratable land or improvements or real property in the said City of Victoria, during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them;

8. That it shall be lawful for the said Municipal Council from time to time to purchase any of the said debentures, and such debentures shall be so expressed as to entitle the said Council to redeem and purchase the same on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof at any time after twenty-five years from the date of issuance of the said debentures.

9. This by-law shall, before the final passage thereof, receive the assent of the electors of the said Corporation in the manner provided for in the "Municipal Act, 1892," and the amendments thereto, and shall take effect on the first day of August, A.D. 1894.

10. This by-law may be cited as the "Sewerage Loan By-Law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council the 27th day of April, 1894.

NOTICE.

Take notice the above is a true copy of the proposed by-law upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at the Public Market Building, Cormorant street, for North Ward; at Barnes' Building, Bastion Square, for Central Ward, and at No. 27 Government street, (east side) for South Ward, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May next, and that the polls will be kept open between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.
City Clerk's office,
Victoria, April 27th, 1894.

Argyle House

83 Douglas Street.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

JUST RECEIVED

Ladies' Undervests, 10c. each

1 Case more of those Ladies' Black Seamless Cotton Hose, at 15c. a pair.

White Checked Muslins, 10c. a yard.

Art Muslin, 12 yds. for $1.

Boys' and Girls' Sailor Hats, 20c. each.

Heavy Double Width Serges, 25c. a yard.

Children's Handkerchiefs, 40c. per doz.

J. Horner & Co.

NOTICE.

Take notice that the above is a true copy of the proposed by-law upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at the Public Market Building, Cormorant street, for North Ward; at Barnes' Building, Bastion Square, for Central Ward, and at No. 27 Government street (east side) for South Ward, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May next, and that the polls will be kept open between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.
City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, April 27th, 1894.

A BY-LAW

To Enable the Corporation of the City of Victoria to raise the sum of $100,000 for Sewerage purposes.

And whereas, for the purpose aforesaid it is intended to raise by way of loan upon the credit of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, the sum of $100,000;

And whereas it will require the sum of $5,156 to be raised annually by rate for the payment of the new debt and interest;

And whereas the whole ratable land and improvements or real property of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria, according to the last revised assessment roll for the year 1893 is $18,511,412;

And whereas it will require an annual rate of 36-100ths of one mill in the dollar for paying such new debt and interest;

And whereas this by-law may not be altered or repealed except with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation, by way of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, from any person or persons, or body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same as a loan, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $100,000 currency money, at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, and to cause all such sums so raised or received to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Corporation for the purpose and with the object hereinafter recited;

2. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made, executed and issued, not exceeding however, the said sum of $100,000, either in currency or sterling money, at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, as may be required, each of the said debentures being of the amount of $1,000, (or its sterling equivalent at the rate aforesaid,) and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof;

3. The said debentures shall bear date the first day of August, 1894, and shall be made payable in 50 years from the said date, either in Great Britain, the United States of America or the Dominion of Canada, as may be designated thereon, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest, and the signature to the interest coupons may be either written, stamped, printed or lithographed.

4. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly, at such place either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada, as may be expressed in the debentures or coupons;

5. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause the said debentures and the interest coupons, either or both, to be made payable at such place, either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada, as may be desired.

6. For the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the interest on the said debentures during their currency there shall be raised annually the sum of $4,500 and for the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the debt at maturity, there shall be raised annually the sum of $656.

7. For the purpose of the payment of the said sums, in the next preceding paragraph mentioned, there shall be raised and levied in each year a rate of 1-10th of one mill in the dollar on all the ratable land or improvements or real property in the said City of Victoria, during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them;

8. That it shall be lawful for the said Municipal Council from time to time to purchase any of the said debentures and such debentures shall be so expressed as to entitle the said Council to redeem and purchase the same on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof at any time after twenty-five years from the date of issuance of the said debentures.

9. This by-law shall, before the final passage thereof, receive the assent of the electors of the said Corporation in the manner provided for in the "Municipal Act, 1892," and the amendments thereto, and shall take effect on the first day of August, A.D. 1894.

10. This by-law may be cited as "The Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital Aid By-Law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council on the 27th of April, A.D. 1894

NOTICE.

Take notice that the above is a true copy of the proposed by-law upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at the Public Market Building, Cormorant street, for North Ward; at Barnes' Building, Bastion Square, for Central Ward, and at No. 27 Government street (east side) for South Ward, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May next, and that the polls will be kept open between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.
City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, April 27th, 1894.

Aluminum Alloy Composite

HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO

Iron, Steel and Brass Founders

2 1-2 per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 50 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystalline, prevents blowholes and sponginess.

Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead, with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.

Price, 45 per 100-pound box, $28 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $80 per ton.

Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

The Hatsfield Furnace and Refining Co., Newport, Ky.

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY TIMES.
ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY TIMES.
ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY TIMES.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 108 Johnson Street. Telephone 186; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe30tf

MUSICAL.

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next post office. Violins and Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 428.

PIANO TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, room 7, Moody Block, cor. Yates and Broad Sts., under Imperial Photograph Gallery.

MISS FOX,
Teacher of Piano and Harmonium.
RESIDENCE—36 Mason street, near Pandora avenue. mar21-1m

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dirt Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection.
JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary.
ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m., to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.
fe13

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A.F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
C. DUDOIS MASON, Secretary.
ja14

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard street. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
1y28 d. A BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 139, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street, following communications of Victoria Lodge. Companions are cordially invited.
R. H. SWINERTON, Scribe E.
1-19

PAR WEST LODGE, No. 1,
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend.
R. PETERSON, K. of R. & S.
669

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
R. C. SMITH, Secretary.

QUEEN'S MARKET,
L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., Wholesale and retail Butcher, Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Naval Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS.
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 128.

MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE.
137 Cormorant Street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. A. C. WEST
Surgeon Dentist,
Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Ohmo Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conduvility, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and as a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-6-w

JOSEPH SEARS,
Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger
Dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass, Etc.
114 Yates Street.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA:
Ladies and Gentlemen,—I beg to state that I have taken over the Leander Tepid Swimming Baths, Fort Street.
I have had extended experience in this business in London, Eng.
Being a certified medical masseur, I am prepared to undertake the care of all persons requiring my service.
The water of the swimming tank and all other parts of the establishment will be kept scrupulously clean and fresh. Lessons in swimming by a competent instructor.
On Ladies' Day (every Monday) a lady will be in attendance who will see that the lady patrons of the bath want for no comfort. Hot tea and coffee obtainable on the premises.
Electric Bath now in operation; highly recommended by the medical profession.
I claim your patronage, ladies and gentlemen, for the reason that it shall be my earnest endeavor to conduct this establishment on strictly first class principles. Trusting the same will meet with your approval and support, I have the honor to be, ladies and gentlemen, your obedient servant,
DONALD F. MacDONALD,
Late Hammam Baths, Jermyn St., London, England. ma21-1m

NOT RESPONSIBLE.
BR. SHIP BENMORE.
Capt. Scott, from Liverpool.
Neither the Captain nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above named vessel without their written order.
R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.,
Agents.
a25-1m

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
ONE NIGHT ONLY!
WEDNESDAY, May 2.
The Mendelssohn Quintette Club Concert Company
OF BOSTON.
MISS ELLA JUEL, prima donna.
MR. ANDRE VERDIER, concert master and solo violinist.
MR. ARTHUR L. POOLE, second violin.
MR. JAS. ROODENBURG, flute and viola virtuoso.
MR. THOS. RYAN, solo clarionette and viola.
MR. LUDIORG HOFFMAN, solo violoncellist.
Seats, $1, 75c. and 50c. Now on sale at Jamieson's.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced servant; no small children. No. 7 Dallas road, near outer wharf. a30-2t

WANTED—Young girl to mind child and help with housework. Apply in morning at 91 Henry street. a28-3t

WANTED—A smart boy for office. Address stating qualifications and salary required, to A. B., Box 147, Victoria.

WANTED—A dental student. Apply to T. J. Jones, L.D.S., over Bank of B.C.

FEMALE COOK WANTED—Apply to the Matron, Jubilee Hospital. ap6-tf

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros., Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Ore. 30m&w

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—House cleaning by the day or week. Apply A. B., 121 Chatham street.

WANTED—By an active, healthy, pioneer of British Columbia, employment in any capacity for a few months or longer. Salary little consideration. Apply to H. S., No. 6 Harbor Cottages, Store st. Reference, Lenz & Leiser, Yates street. a30-1w

COMPETENT CLERK, book-keeper and correspondent, with knowledge of shorthand and languages, offers his services for small salary sufficient to pay living expenses. Address "Strong," Times office. a12-tf

FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE—On Salt Spring Island, 22 acres under cultivation; good house, barn, outbuildings, etc., stock and implements; must be sold at once; a rare bargain. Bowell, Salt Spring, B. C. a30-4t

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A flat of eight furnished rooms. For particulars enquire at 13 Trounce avenue. a26-tf

FOR SALE—Two splendid building lots within twenty minutes' walk from post-office, close to car track, public school and park; frontage on two streets; price $650 each. Address "Property," Times office. a24-2w

HORSE FOR SALE, price $150; a good buggy horse, thoroughly quiet, does not object to train cars, steam engines or anything else. Apply at H. M. Naval Yard, Esquimalt. a23-tf

TO LET.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let; use of bath; terms very moderate. Apply 97 Kane street. a24-1m

ONE OR TWO first-class bedrooms to let and housekeeping accommodation for married couple. Miss McCandlish's, 65 Superior street, James Bay.

PIANOS TO LET—76 Princess avenue. a21-2w

TO RENT—A fine new two story, 6 roomed house; hot and cold water baths; $13 per month; near Dallas road. Apply at 103 Menzies street, or J. Piercy & Co., Yates street. a20-2w

TO LET OR LEASE—The American Hotel, 20 room and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Trounce avenue or Burnes House.

TO RENT—Five room, well furnished cottage, desirable location, with large garden; rent $25. Apply at Clarence Hotel.

TO LET—Or for sale, a new house, with 5 acres of land, about three and a half miles from post-office. Apply Alan S. Dumbleton, 51 Langley St. tey1-tf

TO LET OR LEASE—Hotel with 20 rooms and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location Apply 16 Trounce avenue. j3-tf

BOARD AND LODGING.

NICE ROOMS and board. 181 Fort street.

FURNISHED ROOM to let, also stable and hay loft. Apply 34 Michigan street, James Bay. a20-1w

TO LET For housekeeping, two rooms furnished, with water. Mrs. Wharton, 15 Caledonia avenue. ap16-1m

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Nanny goat in milk; state price. P.O. Box 216. a30-2t

POLLARD vs. BRECKINRIDGE celebrated breach of promise case; Agents Wanted; book ready; history of litigants; illustrated; 500,000 will be sold; prospectus free. W. H. Ferguson Co., Cincinnati, O. a26-5t-eod

REMOVED—Miss Coffey, dressmaker, has removed to 61 1-2 Government street, up stairs, opposite "The Westside." a25-1w

WANTED—Party with capital of $1,000 to put in a stock of general merchandise at the best trading point in the province. Liberal inducements to the right party. Address H. P. Palmerston, Boundary Creek, B. C. ap5-1m

HOUSE WANTED—Within about half a mile of the Postoffice; 7 or 8 rooms; must be comfortable, with modern conveniences, etc. Address giving particulars and stating rent expected, to "Visitor," Times office. mar 16-1w

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NEW GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER!
Porcelains, Baskets, Matting, Curios.
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Importer and Retailer, 41 Fort Street
VICTORIA, B. C

R. VAN VOLKENBURGH,
BUTCHER AND PACKER,
72 Yates street. Oc.17

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At No. 37 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

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The Daily Times.

CANADIAN PACIFIC "CHEEK."

Knowing the Canadian Pacific authorities as they do, the people of Victoria will be in no great measure surprised by a practical declaration that they regard the slightest impediment to their traffic as a much greater evil than the introduction of infectious diseases into this country. Such a declaration in effect is conveyed in the following dispatch from Vancouver which appears in the Colonist this morning:

Dissatisfaction having been expressed to the Canadian Pacific authorities as to the treatment accorded Chinese and Japanese passengers disembarking at Victoria, it is understood that steps are being taken to prevent repetition of these alleged indignities on the arrival of the Empress due to-morrow. If necessary the assistance of the courts will be invoked, for it is claimed that the city of Victoria has in this matter gone farther than the law will sanction. For several months past, after the Oriental passengers have been duly inspected by the Dominion quarantine officer and allowed to land, they have been taken charge of by the health officer of the city of Victoria and subjected to a process of thorough fumigation at the Ross Bay suspect station. It seems that the susceptibilities of some of the passengers and some of their friends in British Columbia have been hurt by the way in which this process has been carried out and that the steamship company have been appealed to to protect their passengers. As a result it is said that the C. P. R. officials will to-morrow protest against any detention of their passengers after they have passed the Dominion quarantine officer, and that should the protest not be successful they will invoke the aid of the courts, calling in question the validity of the by-law under which the city has acted.

The "monumental gall" of the C. P. R. is no doubt quite equal to the course of action proposed, but we trust that in this instance it will fail of success. The memory of the visitation of two years ago is quite fresh enough to make the people anxious that no precaution against another invasion should be neglected. We may ask why this objection is raised only at this late date, whereas the practice objected to has been followed by the Victoria health officers for more than a year. Whenever there was any reason to believe inspection and fumigation advisable the Chinese and Japanese passengers have been so dealt with, and it is rational to suppose that the existence of smallpox at Oriental ports gives quite enough occasion for the course to be followed just at present. No protest has been entered heretofore, so it must be supposed that the railway authorities have found some special reason for deciding to interfere at this juncture. Much good may their interference do them! It would be more to the purpose if the big corporation would endeavor to facilitate the work of keeping out plagues. It would also be a good thing if the Dominion government would do its duty and see that its officers perform the task which is now unfairly thrown upon the city. There is a well equipped station and every facility at William Head specially designed for this sort of work, and the government and the C. P. R. would show themselves more alive to the public interest if they saw to the proper use being made of them.

THEY LOVE NOT TRUTH.

The worthy Colonist returns this morning to the discussion of what Premier Davie, with his usual veracity, was pleased to call the "Westminster platform." Thus does the organ strive to emulate its master in the art of maltreating facts: "The premier or any one else who read the Columbian's hearty acceptance of the platform was fully warranted in concluding that it had been adopted by the Columbian and the party of which it is the organ. The Columbian had accepted the declaration of the principles and aims of the wage earners of Vancouver as heartily and unreservedly as the platform of any party is accepted by those who adopt it as their political creed." Curiously enough, our amiable neighbor reproduces the Columbian's remarks, which show most conclusively that the "Westminster paper did not heartily accept" the whole of the Vancouver platform. It was kind of the Colonist thus to supply the antidote for its own poison, but its readers must have felt rather mystified by the proceeding. Why quote the Columbian's words and then openly seek to place a false interpretation on them? Frankly, we cannot tell, unless it was because the Colonist is by nature so given to tergiversation that it can never resist the temptation. But even if the Columbian had approved all the planks of the Vancouver workingmen's platform Mr. Davie would not have been justified in representing the whole opposition as bound by that approval. The plain truth is that the premier deliberately set out to deceive the farmers who listened to him at Englishman's River and give them the false impression that the opposition wanted to accord an overwhelming representation to the cities as compared with the country districts. There are a good many decent men in the government party, who must feel shame at the spectacle of their leader stooping to mean and petty falsehood in order to make a point against his opponents. The premier and the Colonist are a pretty pair, and between them the truth has a hard time of it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Province: It is an old saying that you cannot gather grapes from thorns nor figs from thistles. Nor is it more easy for an agent of monopolistic and protectionist concerns in Eastern Canada to give evidence as to the operation of the tariff in British Columbia when the effect of his evidence if truly given would be to damn his principals. This is the position in which the representative of this city in the commons, Lieut.-Col. Prior, was placed when he rose in his seat in the house to speak on Sir Richard Cartwright's amendment in favor of reducing the tariff. Col. Prior is the representative of that monopoly which more than any other has proved galling and ruinous to a degree to the farmers and mechanics of western Canada.

The Montreal Gazette makes an elaborate effort to show that the cotton manufacturing business has not been profitable to those Canadian capitalists who have invested their money in it. From the statements made by the Gazette we should infer that it is quite impossible to nurse the cotton "infant industry" into healthy life in Canada, and that the capital used in it would be much better employed in some industry that would need no protection.

Stanford Borrowed Largely.

The fact that Senator Stanford owed $2,000,000 at the time of his death was no surprise to his friends. He was always a large borrower, because he refused to sell land, even when offered a large price. In the boom years of 1886 and 1887 Mr. Stanford could have sold his town lots and choice ranch property, for which he had no possible use, for not less than $6,000,000, whereas, at the present prices the property will not yield one-half that sum. The aggregate of his borrowings was large considering that it represents about one-eighth of the appraised value of his estate. Other claims to the value of $1,000,000 have been allowed, so that the shrinkage in the estate will be large when Mrs. Stanford files her final account as executrix. Whether the estate will pay $150,000 inheritance tax under the new law depends upon whether the supreme court sanctions the law.

Lord Nelson's First Ship.

You can never tell in what opposite direction, from that which physical capacity suggests, genius will assert itself. England's greatest naval hero, Lord Nelson, was a small, delicate lad. His uncle, Captain Suckling, did not think it at all likely that he would distinguish himself on a man-of-war; but the boy in his own heart knew better. His first experience of ship-board was pathetic. The little chap with the big heart was put into the coach and sent to Chatham to his uncle on the Raisonable. Arriving all alone, he found that Captain Suckling was not on board, and that no one knew that he was expected. All day long he paced the deck or wandered below without a soul paying any attention to him. Motherless, of tender age, and having left at school his only friends, it was with a heavy heart that he waited for his uncle's return. He never forgot the wretchedness of this first experience.

The Failure of Prisons.

If the leading object of incarceration were punishment—that is, injury to the individual—most of our prisons are admirably adapted to their end. For the worst punishment that can be inflicted upon a person is to confirm him in evil ways, and to make him worse than he is. In doing this society takes the place of the inspector Satan. Our machinery which catches hold of an offender and draws him into the circuit of its education is calculated to confirm him in his tendencies, and make him a professional criminal. It is rare that the jail and penitentiary influences are such as to improve him in any way, except occasionally in his physical condition. The advantage to a criminal of confinement is that abstinence and a regular life may improve his health; but better moral habits will not be formed in him unless the authority to which he is subjected is concerned in the effort to educate him into a better life. It does not need any argument to show that if the men put in charge of him are selected not for their fitness for their difficult duties, but are chosen by the political machine on account of their service to the machine, the prisons will be run without intelligent reference to the reformation of criminals. Sometimes our prisons are honestly managed and sometimes they are corruptly managed by the politicians, but never when politics interferes are they conducted either with regard to economy for the tax-payers or in the moral interests of the condemned. So that there has never been the least hope for prison reform, nor will there ever be until the prisons are "taken out of politics." Public opinion has compelled the State to build better jails, to pay more attention to sanitary measures, and to conduct them more humanely, but the manufacture of confirmed criminals goes on in the old way, and only here and there is any effort made for the permanent change of their habits. That change will not come so long as the prisons are merely places of confinement, and for giving situations to political workers.—Charles Dudley Warner, in Harper's Magazine for April.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Jockey Moody, formerly of Winnipeg, has been murdered in Chicago.

A fire in Bishop's furniture establishment in Winnipeg did damage to the extent of $5,000.

The strike at the Springhill, N. S., mines is at an end. A settlement has been arrived at and the men resumed work.

The store in Aurora owned by W. W. Clift, and occupied by J. Noble, grocer, was burned on Saturday night; loss $3,000.

John Laug, a farmer and contractor of Decew Falls, shot himself fatally. Business troubles are supposed to have led to the act.

Fawcett's large planing mill at Strathroy was burned to the ground. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, the loss being over $4,000.

Rev. Canon Houston, of Iroquois, has been appointed rector of Trinity church, Cornwall, in succession of Rev. Canon Pettit, who resigned because of ill health.

The personal charges against Mr. Adams, M.P.P. for Brandon, have been withdrawn. As Mr. Adams has admitted bribery by an agent, the seat will be declared vacant.

The Carpenters' and Joiners' union in Montreal is considering a new scale of wages offered by the bosses of twenty cents an hour for nine hours. If rejected they will strike.

John Dryden, minister of agriculture, has been renominated by the South Ontario Liberals for the local legislature. In his speech in reply he expressed his intention of establishing fruit experimental stations throughout the province.

James A. Parkes, son of the senior partner in Parkes, Davies & Co., New York and Detroit, who mysteriously disappeared ten days ago, is hiding at Chatham, under the hallucination that he is liable to arrest. Friends from New York are searching for him.

Peter Thompson, who has for some years been engaged in Nipissing district, in connection with colonization of roads and bridges, has been appointed superintendent of Algonquin park, and John Simpson, of Mount Forest, civil engineer, has been appointed chief ranger.

Judge Gill, of Montreal, gave judgment upholding the decision of the police magistrate in refusing Henri Boggevallow, charged with selling liquor without a license, to be examined as a witness in his own behalf. Judge Gill held, in the license law prosecutions, provincial law was sovereign, and the new federal criminal code which permits the examining of a prisoner could not be invoked.

The C. P. R. gave notice to 130 workmen in the Winnipeg shops that their services would be no longer required. The reduction is owing to the lack of construction operations along the line. Nearly all the married men will be retained in the company's employ, the single men being relieved from duty. The announcement caused a good deal of surprise.

The Protestant Protective association in Hamilton have chosen as their candidates for the legislature Ald. Hancock for the west division, in which Hon. Mr. Gibson will run in the Liberal interest, and C. B. Smith in the east division. Both candidates were prominent Conservatives before the association sprang into existence, and there is every appearance, with them in the field, that the Conservative association will not nominate candidates.

HER GRACIOUSNESS.

Mme. Carnot Gives One Day in Each Week for Receptions.

Mme. Carnot consecrates one day in the week to a reception to all who wish to see her or to be presented to her, and these are legion, as they always were, even before she occupied her present high position. She receives in the rooms of the first floor of the palace, and the service is done as correctly as royalty might require. Politics are forbidden on those days. The only subjects of conversation are social news, new books, new pieces at the theatre, art, fashion and social conversation.

On ball nights madame la presidente opens all the palace to her guests who enter by two halls, hung with splendid Gobelins tapestries, only seen on those occasions. One of these is the celebrated seventeenth century tapestry, called the "Triumph of the Gods," and another is the equally celebrated "Fracta Bella," of the same period, and a reproduction of Flemish art. The guests on these grand occasions are received in the aide-de-camp room, whence they pass on to the conservatory, one end of which is occupied by the buffet, and from this they enter the grand salon, or ball room, in which the orchestra are generally placed. All the rooms are joined together by a long gallery in the garden. Diplomatic personages have a separate entrance. At first they enter the "sovereigns" room, so called because it contains portraits of all sovereigns who were reigning in 1807, when the room itself was first constructed.

RENOUNCING THE WORLD.

A Daughter of the King of the Belgians to Take the Veil.

Princess Clementine, the youngest daughter of the King of the Belgians, is, according to the Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia Telegraph, going to renounce the world and retire into a convent, to the intense annoyance of her parents. She is an interesting-looking girl of about 22, who has been reported engaged to half the princes in Europe. She was sent for by King Humbert, who had an idea of uniting her to his son and heir, the young prince of Naples; that would have been an excellent match. Then the lady's parents waived conventionality, and the Queen of the Belgians herself took her daughter to Italy for the avowed purposes of the bethrothal, but when the ladies arrived the intended bridegroom was coy and suddenly flatly refused to marry anyone, on the ground that he was in bad health and did not like the idea of matrimony, so the royal mother and daughter returned home, both mortified and humiliated, and the princess to cover the defeat, was betrothed at once to her cousin, Prince Baudouin, the son of the Comte de Flandres, and the heir of the Belgian throne; but he died last summer, and his disconsolate fiancee has elected to be the bride of heaven.

However, it is quite possible to live the life of the cloister without going into a convent, for here, in the very heart of Paris, on the sunny Boulevard Montmarte, lives a woman who has not crossed her threshold for twelve long years. The front door of her flat is bolted, and outer doors of felt put on, so that no sound from the landing could penetrate. On this door is a placard, saying not to ring the bell, as no one is at home; but, to make precaution doubly sure, the bell has been taken away. She has taken the apartments opposite her own, so that no prying eyes could gaze in upon her, and when she first secluded herself the concierge used to bring up cards of inquiring friends, but she forbade him to receive them or to answer any inquiries respecting her. She writes her orders to her servants, who come and go as they like, and twice a year her income of twenty thousand dollars is paid over to her by a bank messenger, to whom she gives a receipt. Her servants report that she sits always in a darkened room, but they are very reticent about her, fearing dismissal. She is now a woman of about 50, and it is reported that this odd life is the result of a disappointment in love.

EARLY USE OF SUGAR.

The Cane Known in India From Time Immemorial.

The sugar cane and its uses have been known in India, its native house, from time immemorial. It is perhaps the earliest source from which sugar was produced, and all other modes of manufacture have been borrowed from or based on it. The early classical writers knew sugar vaguely as "honey of canes." To the Greco-Roman world the sugar cane was the reed which the swarthy Indians delighted to chew, and from which they extracted a mysterious sweetmeat.

It was the Arabs—these great carriers between the east and the west—who introduced the cane in middle ages into Egypt, Sicily and the south of Spain, where it flourished abundantly until West Indian slavery drove it out of the field for a time, and sent the trade in sugar to Jamaica and Cuba. Naturally, you can afford to undersell your neighbors when you decline to pay any wages to your laborers. Egyptian sugar was carried to London in Plantagenet times by the Venetian fleet, where it was exchanged for wool, the staple product of mediaeval England.

Early in the sixteenth century the cane was taken from Sicily to Madeira and the Canaries. Thence it found its way to Brazil and Mexico, to Jamaica and Hayti. Cane sugar was well known in Italy about the second century, and has been common in England since the Tudor period. The spacious days of great Elizabeth had sugar for their sack; the ginger was hot in the mouth too, as we all well remember.—The Cornhill Magazine.

SCIENTIFIC SANITATION.

Prof. King's Ideas on the Disposal of Refuse Matters.

In the lecture room of the First Spiritual Temple, corner of Newberry and Exeter streets, yesterday morning, an interesting talk on sanitary matters was given by Prof. King of this city. After quoting anumber of authorities on sanitary defects, the speaker said that nearly all contagious diseases are traceable to bad sanitary conditions. Grip is the new name for the old disease, influenza, and it is the result of unsanitary conditions. If cleanliness is the first law of nature, then filthiness must be our arch enemy. Refuse matter of all kinds should be done away with according to the laws of nature, as expeditiously, effectually and economically as possible.

It is obvious that a matter of such grave importance should not be left to individual opinions. The evils arising from offensive matter are greater than positive acts of physical aggression. Sewage should not be forced into the sea, as thereby the water is contaminated, and the waves throw the matter upon other territory, thereby transferring a nuisance to neighboring lands. The city of Boston has paid out thousands of dollars for such a system, the evil effects of which are already visible on the north and south shores. Traces of the evil burden placed on the unwilling bosom of the waves are left on the shores of many of our summer resorts.

Too much money is spent, said the speaker, without any responsibilities for results. We want a system more clearly allied to that of nature. This is becoming more apparent every day.

In the opinion of Prof. King the paved streets of all cities and towns should be swept and the sweepings removed every evening. The timely use of a broom on some streets would be a most important sanitary measure. Street mud and the water containing the same are main factors in the spreading of contagious diseases. The mud, when dried, becomes dust, and is, laden with the germs of disease, carried off by the breezes into every household. But this same filth, which we all despise, may become a benefactor, if properly returned to the soil. The liquid found in our sewers is rich in fertilizing qualities, which plants and flowers are able to assimilate.—Boston Herald.

COSTLIEST MEAL ON RECORD.

It Was Served by a Roman Aristocrat, and Cost Nearly $250,000.

In 1470 George Nevil was installed archbishop of York, England, and gave a feast of extravagant cost. Here are some of the supplies for the mighty spread: Eighty fatted oxen, 300 hogs, 10,000 sheep, 2,000 chickens, 4,000 ducks, 4,000 bucks, does and roebucks, 300 tuns of ale, 104 tuns of wine, and other things in proportion. The total cost of Nevil's banquet was upwards of $150,000. But the very costliest meal ever served, says the St. Louis Republic, as far as history ever shows, was a supper given by Aelia Vensus, one of the most lavish of the latter-day Roman aristocrats. The supper was only intended for a dozen persons, yet it cost 6,000 sesterta, which would amount to $48,500 ($18,500 more than Nevil's feast) in English money, or nearly $250,000. The celebrated feast given by Vitellius, a Roman emperor of these degenerate days, to his brother Luchus cost a fraction over $200,000. Suetonius says that this banquet consisted of 2,000 different dishes of fish and 7,000 fowls, besides other courses in proportion. Vitellius, fortunately for the world, did not reign very long, otherwise the game preserves of Libya, Spain and Britain would have been exhausted. It may not be out of place to mention here that it is recorded as a curious point of history that a single dish on the table of Emperor Heliogabulus was worth $200,000.

NEW WALL PAPERS AND ROOM MOULDINGS AT J. W. MELLORS, 76, 78 & 65 Fort Street. Telephone 406.

COMBS

We have just received a large consignment from Hamburg, Germany. First quality and reasonable prices.

COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—No police court this morning.

Suits, $16; Pants, $4. 101 Douglas st.

—Fine fishing rods and tackle at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—During April there were 13 deaths, 40 births and 4 marriages.

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Chicken fencing, four feet high, 18 cents per yard, at McLennan & McFeely's.

—Annual tea meeting of Centennial Methodist church Sunday school Wednesday evening.

—Meeting of the Victoria Gun Club at Hotel Victoria to-night to arrange for the Queen's Birthday shoot.

—Copies of the labor act are being issued by the government in pamphlet form. The regulations are also incorporated.

—Some handsome dining room furniture, sideboards, tables, chairs, etc., at very moderate prices. We have only just received these goods. Weiler Bros.

—Annual ball of the Victoria Cricket Club on Friday, 25th inst. The ball will take the form of a calico dress ball; the gentlemen will be permitted a similar latitude in attire.

—Captain Locke, of the tug Lorne, fractured one of his legs yesterday while climbing down from the poop to the deck. The accident is not serious but will incapicitate him for a while.

—The enquiry into the charge against Sergeant Levin of divulging secrets of the police department, has been concluded. The decision of the police commissioners will be made public in the course of a few days.

—The imports for May at the port of Victoria amounted to $279,000; exports, $48,321. Duty collected on imports was $56,261.95, and from other sources, $5207.77, making a sum total of revenue of $61,469.72.

—A concert under the auspices of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the First Presbyterian church will be given on Wednesday night. A novel and interesting programme has been arranged

—At the Metropolitan church lecture room a large audience attended the lecture given by Mr. J. Jessop on "Across the Plains in 1859." The audience were much pleased with the lecture and on a future occasion another will be given.

—Special arrangements have been made with the C. P. N. Co. for those attending the A. O. U. W. reception and ball at Ladner's. The ball takes place on Friday evening, the 11th of May. Tickets can be obtained at T. N. Hibben & Co.'s and from G. Leiser.

—The ladies of the James Bay Methodist church will entertain the ministers of the Vancouver Island district at a social re-union in their schoolroom to-morrow evening. There will be five minute addresses, musical selections and refreshments. A collection will be taken up. The public generally are invited.

—No musical organization is so widely and so favorably known throughout the country. The performance was, in every respect, a rare treat. It was characterized by the most delicate shading and the most exact phrasing.—San Francisco Examiner. The Mendelssohn Quintette Club, referred to above, appears at the Victoria Theatre to-morrow evening.

—The synod of British Columbia and the Northwest Territories meets at Calgary to-day. The chief subject of discussion will be the Rev. Mr. Macleod appeal. Revs. Macleod, Dr. Campbell, D. MacRae and A. B. Winchester left yesterday for Calgary. At the close of the synod Rev. Mr. MacRae will go on to Regina, as representative from St. Andrew's congregation to support the call of the Rev. W. L. Clay to the pastorate of that church.

—The Jubilee Hospital directors met last night. A report was received from the month committee of the satisfactory condition of the hospital. President Louis Koebig of the Benevolent Society Hospital, of San Francisco, gave a short address comparing the hospitals of San Francisco to the Jubilee Hospital of Victoria. The Jubilee Hospital compared favorably with any similar institutions on the Pacific coast. The charges here were very moderate. The treasurer's monthly statement included salaries, $512.50; interest for the quarter on mortgages, $437.50; accounts for March, $1528.08.

—Prairie State Incubator for sale at McLennan & McFeely's.

—Seed time service at St. Luke's church, Cedar Hill, to-night.

—Dr. Foot, of Victoria, and Dr. A. M. Watson, of Duncan, have exchanged practices.

—The dance which was to be held in St. James' Hall to-morrow evening (Wednesday) has been postponed.

—The Reformed Episcopal church service has been postponed from next Thursday to Wednesday, May 10.

—Entertainment in Fairall's hall, Friday, May 11. Proceeds will go to the funds of St. Saviour's church.

—Rehearsal of the amateur Mikado company to-night at the Victoria theatre preparatory to going to Vancouver.

—Centennial Methodist church quarterly meeting to-night. Representatives will be appointed to the district meeting.

—The special rehearsal of the "Erl King's Daughter" last night was well attended. Production Wednesday, May 9th.

—Special facilities for making blank books and doing extra calf and other superior binding at R. T. Williams, 28 Broad street.

—The funeral of the late Miss Alene McDonald will take place from the family residence, Victoria West, to-morrow (Wednesday) morning.

—You should see our "carpet stock" (for the spring), the largest, best assorted and the very best value your money can buy. Weiler Bros.

—The finance committee which is raising funds for the Queen's Birthday celebration will meet to-night. The sports and games committee will meet to-morrow night.

—Joseph Kerr was convicted in the provincial police court yesterday afternoon of pointing a gun at David Green. On account of tender years no punishment was inflicted.

—W. J. Dwyer, District Deputy Grand Master for District No. 7, C. O. O. F., left by the train this morning for Nanaimo to pay an official visit to all the lodges in that part of the district. He will return on Saturday.

—Kleiser, the famous Canadian elocutionist, will be at the Y. M. C. A. two evenings this month, the 8th and 9th. The eastern press have been very lavish with their praise upon his entertainments.

—Herbert Carmichael returned from Alberni to-day. He reports that the paper mill will this week be at work and that the first paper will be turned out. On Saturday afternoon the machinery was started up and everything worked most successfully.

—The Girls' Friendly Society of St. Barnabas church, will give an entertainment and drill in Philharmonic Hall to-morrow evening, beginning at eight. There will be a fine musical programme, and the drill, club swinging and other athletic exercises will be well worth seeing.

—Ah Sing has been arrested on a charge of having stolen property in his possession. The information was laid by Chun Kong. Sing was caught in the act of pawning a silk and a fur coat belonging to Chun Kong. The case will be tried in the provincial police court at four o'clock this afternoon as the alleged offense happened outside the city limits.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

Daily Chronicle of the Events of the Great Republic.

New York, May 1.—Stocks opened dull; the sugar and lead trusts were fractionally lower.

New York, May 1.—Harrison Price, a passenger on the Saale, which arrived here to-day from Southampton, committed suicide while on the way over by shooting himself.

Washington, May 1.—Representative Rayner, in an interview to-day declared that the bill for the repeal of the twenty per cent. tax on state banks would certainly be defeated. He admitted, however, that the vote would be close.

Feathers, Flowers and Wreaths Cheap At Russell & McDonald's.

Marine.

The bark Thermopylae, lumber laden for Shanghai, left the Fraser river at 1 o'clock. She will probably lie in the roads for a short time.

The tug Lorne left this morning with the ship Oriental and barkentine Chehalis in tow. The former goes to Nanaimo and the latter to Hastings.

All Wool Challies, New Patterns, At Russell & McDonald's.

PERSONAL.

At the Driard: W. H. Ladner, Ladner's Landing; Walter Moore, J. McFarlane, Westminster; Chas. Watson, Cobble Hill; G. N. Greenshields and wife, Buffalo; E. H. Hutcheson, Toronto.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

This is the Last Day But Four

For Three Dollar Cabinet Photos. SKENE LOWE, 63 Gov't St.

LATE SEALING ADVICES.

Long List of Casualties of the Sealing Schooners Now in Japanese Waters.

Retriever Loses Five Boats, But Four of Them Reach Shore —A Crew Drowned.

The sealers have been having a terrible rough time of it in Japanese waters. The American schooner Retriever lost five boats, four of which were recovered; the Carlotta G. Cox lost three boats' crews, all of whom reached shore after terrible sufferings; and the Ocean Belle lost a boat's crew, but fortunately they were picked up also. The schooners are nearly all doing well. Of the Retriever the Japanese Mail says:

The American schooner Retriever, which left on the 8th of February, on a hunting cruise, put back this morning (14th inst.) and reports that in Lat. 36. 50 N., and Long. 147.02 E., on the 2nd of April, at 6 a.m., five boats left the ship for hunting and have not since been seen. The ship-keeper, who brought the vessel into port, reports that on the date in question, the vessel was hove-to, in fine weather, in a tide-rip, and the last he saw of the boats was at 8 a.m., when they were steering northwest. At 9 a.m. he went aloft with the glass but could not make them out, and he then hunted about for them in all directions. About 11 p.m. on the 2nd, he thought he heard the sound of a fog-horn, and stood in the direction of the sound, blowing his fog-horn, and firing guns about every hour. On the 5th had a very high gale from the southeast, with very high sea and strong tide-rip, vessel rolling very much and almost unmanageable on account of having only three hands on board. On the 8th they gave up the search, and made sail for the nearest land, which was made on the 10th, and Yokohama was reached on the 14th instant.

The rest of the story is told in the following letter to the Times from A. Aspdin, of the schooner Mermaid:

"Four boats belonging to the sealing schooner Retriever, of Yokohama, left their vessel about 6 a.m. on April 2nd. Getting into a tide-rip they drifted away from the schooner, which was out of sight by 10 a.m. After several fruitless efforts to find their vessel, it was decided to steer for the Japanese coast, 300 miles distant. On the night of the 2nd inst., the provisions having given out, a seal was cooked and eaten, one of the boats having been broken up for fuel, and the occupants distributed among the three remaining boats. About 7 a. m. on the 4th inst., with grilled Chinaman within measurable distance as the only means of subsistence, a schooner was seen through the haze. She proved to be the sealing schooner Mermaid, of Victoria, commanded by Capt. Wm. Whitely, who quickly took the distressed men on board and attended to their immediate wants. The rescued men were John Call, Robert Call, Fred Cochrane, J. Riley, Geo. Languard (all well-known sealing men around Puget Sound and British Columbia), and seven Chinamen, who were all landed at Kaikasan on the 12th inst.

The fifth boat, in which was Capt. H. J. Snow, was probably lost. Capt. Snow fitted the Retriever out at Yokohama and was very well known among the sealing men.

Capt. J. G. Cox was to have returned home on the Empress of China but the loss of the three boats kept him there. The schooner also came into port and regained her crew. The boats were lost at sea and had great trouble in making the coast. The Mail says: "The remaining six men on the schooner Charlotta G. Cox arrived in Yokohama yesterday (17th inst). They were over four days before reaching land with scarcely any provisions." Capt. Cox will return on the Victoria.

First Mate Stratford, of the schooner Viva, arrived home on the Empress. He was attacked with la grippe and had to leave the schooner. The Viva then had 107 skins. He reports that the Penelope had come into Yokohama for coal and also for some slight repairs. He discredited the report about the loss of the Henry Dennis, but it is very likely true, as the cable came from Capt. Miner five days after the Empress sailed. Seals were very plentiful but the weather had been so bad that it was almost impossible to seal. Nearly every schooner had been caught in severe gales.

Martin Robinson, a disabled seaman from the Vera, and Peter Muir, a disabled seaman from the Ocean Belle, were sent home on the Empress. They confirm the report of the loss of the Mascot. The Vera had not done much when last reported, but that was in March. The Ocean Belle was in Yokohama on April 12. The catches so far reported are: Agnes MacDonald, 1,000; Mermaid, 605; Penelope, 200; Viva, 107; and Ocean Belle, 84. The Penelope reported that all the vessels she saw were doing well.

Out of the proceeds of the sale of the steam schooner Wenlock, Judge Wilkinson in the Consular court ordered the following payments in yen pro rata: Baker, $678.94; Morgson, $1,337.80; Schade, $968.24; Nelson, $405.60; Kellar, $316,34; Saiki Mitsuki, $502.60; Hanson, $452.30; McFarlane, $423.00; Taboshi Kumakichi, $514.30; Tanaka Nawokichi, $522.10; and Tamura Tatsushiro, $420.00. His honor further ordered that these payments be made after reference to the consul, and that the men be discharged.

You Can Match

Any color or shade of satin at Russell & McDonald's.

With but little care and no trouble, the beard and moustache can be kept a uniform brown or black color by using Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

To Die Like a Dog.

A gentleman last evening assured a Times reporter that he had witnessed a very barbarous dog execution at the city pound a few hours previous to meeting the Times man. He said the person who killed the dog beat the animal on the head with a stick until it expired. He had to strike the brute many times before life was extinct, and the whole proceedings seemed to him unnecessarily cruel. One strong blow on the head might have despatched the dog, but the person who was attempting to kill it appeared to lack resolution to deal the coup de grace. Some more expeditious and merciful means of destroying unclaimed dogs might surely be devised. At New Westminster the pound-keeper has the matter reduced to an exact science, and has provided a very handsome little gallows or gibbet with a suitable noose and furnishings, so that no self-respecting dog, declared beyond redemption, need fear that his feelings will be outraged when he comes to perform the last duty of nature, but, full of the proud consciousness that he will die a smooth, comfortable, swift and gentlemanly death, he goes to join the great army of the "worked-off" and dog-goned with a mind full of the most serene composure. How different, then, the feelings of the Victoria unredeemed dog, ravished of all those consolations which shed a lustre round the dead march of the doomed, knowing that he will be vulgarly clubbed, hammered and pounded out of life. Victoria dogs should have a fair chance in this matter, and should be eligible for all the privileges, easements, comforts, consolations and luxuries provided for the Westminster dogs, for in spite of the fact that the local dogs die in Victoria, their death can hardly be called "capital" punishment. Until the lord high executioner of the pound relinquishes the club for the more refined, accelerating and efficacious noose the dogs in this city will feel that they have a deep grievance.

Babies

ought to be fat. Give the Thin Babies a chance. Give them

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, with hypophosphites, and watch them grow Fat, Chubby, Healthy, Bright. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!
Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.

Our Rule:

"Do unto others as we would have others do unto us."

In Making Prices

We consider VALUES. It is not a matter of small cost, but of the equivalent of whatever is paid. That is the true estimate of economy.

We Are Governed

By the actual wearing quality of goods in naming prices. A dollar's worth of money for a dollar's worth of wear. Isn't that the better plan?

By Actual Values

In Spring and Summer Clothing for men and boys we hope and expect to retain your confidence, and we now present the

Latest Styles

In Spring Goods for inspection.

W. G. Cameron,
Cash Clothier,
55 Johnson Street.

Teeth Without Plates.

By Dr. Findley's new method artificial teeth can be inserted without plates, nothing whatever covers the roof of the mouth, no rubber is used to give a bad taste and interfere with the speech. This system is specially adapted for public speakers, singers, etc., etc.

86 1-2 Government Street.

NOTICE—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Kirschberg and Frederick Landsberg, carrying on business under the name and style of the Victoria Loan Office, at 133 Government street, Victoria, has been dissolved by mutual consent from the date hereof.

Mr. Frederick Landsberg will assume all liabilities and collect all assets of the late firm, and will continue the business on his own account under the name and style of the Victoria Loan Office.

Dated 14th April, 1894.

SAMUEL KIRSCHBERG.
(By his attorney in fact, Frederick Landsberg).

FREDERICK LANDSBERG.
Witness—S. Perry Mills. a24-1m

Great Slaughtering Bankrupt Stock Sale

The proprietor of THE STANLEY HOUSE has puschased through an agent here at a great discount FIVE CASES OF NEW SPRING GOODS consigned to W. S. Hampson & Co., which will be opened Saturday, April 14th.

This lot consists of Dress Goods, Prints, Blouse Silks, Hosery, Military Braids, Trimmings, Embroideries, Muslins, Etc.

These Goods will be marked the same as the present stock in plain red figures, at fully 50 per cent. less than they are usually sold at.

THIS IS A SNAP.

New Goods at about half price. Every lady in Victoria should see them.

THE STANLEY HOUSE,
Douglas Srreet.

The British Columbia Sugar Refining Company,
(LIMITED)
VANCOUVER, B. C.
MANUFACTURERS OF Refined Sugars and Syrups
OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY.

PRICE LIST
(Applicable to Lots of not less than 10 Barrels or equal)

SUGAR—Powdered, Icing and Bar, in Bbls. 5⅞c. per lb.
Paris Lumps, in Bbls. or 100 lb. bags, 5⅞c. "
Granulated, " " 5⅛c. "
Yellow, according to quality, " 3¾ to 4⅛c. "
100 lb. Kegs ⅛c. more, Half Bbls. ¼c. more, Boxes ¼c. more.

SYRUPS—30 Gal. Barrels, 2½c. per lb.
10 " Kegs, 2¾c. "
5 " " $2.00 each.
1 " Tins, $4.25 per case of 10
½ " " 5.75 " 20

Payment by Spot Cash. All prices subject to change without notice. Special terms for lots of 100 Barrels and upwards.

NO CHINESE LABOR EMPLOYED.

TO THE PUBLIC—We guarantee for our sugars absolute purity. Every dealer knows they are superior to any others in the market. COMPARE AND DECIDE FOR YOURSELVES. When you ask for B. C. sugar see that you get it.

Place a Cake

OF BABY'S OWN SOAP

In your linen drawer and it will impart to your clothes the delicate aroma of fine French Pot Pourri in a modified degree.

The longer you keep the soap before using it the better.

Beware of Imitations.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Montreal, Sole Manufacturers.

COUPON. America Photographed. PART 6.

Bring or send this Coupon with 10c. to the Times office and Part 6 of "America Photographed" will be handed to you. If sent by mail 2 cents extra will be required for postage. Cut out now and present before the end of this week as this coupon will be withdrawn at that time. Subscribers requiring portfolios to be sent by mail, to avoid writing a letter for each, may remit for the whole series or any part thereof, and portfolios will be mailed as issued.

COMBINATION COUPON. FOR EITHER PARTS 1, 2, 3, 4 OR 5.

America Photographed.

Bring or send this Coupon with 10c. for each part to the Times office and the part or parts selected of "America Photographed" will be handed to you. If sent by mail 2 cents extra will be required for postage.

This coupon is printed for the benefit of those who have not received the parts numbered above to enable them to get the series from the beginning.

LIKE THE TICHBORNE CASE.

How a French Mother's Mistake Caused Peculiar Complications.

A Stranger Taken For a Son—A Lawsuit Long Drawn Out.

A writer in Chambers' Journal says: History repeats itself, and it is not the Tichborne case only which proves that it is a "wise woman that knows her own children:" the following story, taken from the French "Causes Celebres" of the seventeenth century, teaches the same moral. At Saumur, in Pictou, lived one Guy de Verre, Seigneur de Champigny, and his wife, Marie Petit. They had two sons, Claude and Jacques. The elder, Claude, when a boy of fourteen years, was taken with a desire for army service, and in 1628 left home to enter a regiment, then serving in Normandy. For many years nothing was heard of him, and during his absence his father, Guy de Verre, died, leaving his widow and one son. Years passed on, and this younger son Jacques was regarded as the sole heir to the property, when in 1651, at a siege of Saumur, there happened to be present a regiment of soldiers, one of whose officers was accidentally seen by the widow, Madame de Champigny. She was at once struck by his likeness to her lost son; she felt instinctively drawn to him, and his brother, her son Jacques, shared the same feeling. Acordingly, she of her own free will sought an interview, and questioned him as to whether he was not her son. It was true that the regiment in which he was serving was not the one in which her son had enlisted, but what might not have happened in thirteen years? Again, it was true that Claude had a scar on his forehead, the mark of a burn accidentally received by him when a child; but might not this have passed away in so long a time? So she met the officer with effusive affection. The first day he failed to recognize her, and looked on those who claimed to be his mother and brother in simple astonishment. Then, apparently impressed by the importance of the situation, he begged for a night in which to recall his thoughts and recover from the suddenness of the shock. The next day he again visited Madame de Champigny, and said that he had been too much taken aback on the previous day to collect his thoughts, and declared that now all had come back to him, and that he clearly recognized her as his mother and Jacques as his brother. The long time during which he had been thought to be lost was easily explained by the necessities of military service; the mother naturally rejoiced in the recovery of her boy; the brother unselfishly shared her joy, and returned willingly enough to the position of younger son. It was not to be expected that all the family should as easily receive Claude as his mother and brother had done; and one of his uncles, M. de Piedfelon, at once demurred to accepting his new nephew. The absence of direct proof, and especially of the scar, weighed heavily with him; but he was unable to prevent the new comer from being received into the family circle. However, military duty would not allow the newly found son to stay long with his mother, and he had to go on with his regiment to serve in Normandy. With him went Jacques, with two objects, to see service and to learn to know his brother.

What happened in Normandy is not very clear from the records, important though it is on the bearing of the story. This much appears, that in one of the towns of Normandy the two young men were quartered in the house of a M. de Dauple, and there the elder fell in love with the daughter, Madeleine. The father consented to their betrothal, and a marriage contract was signed, witnessed by Jacques, as brother of the bridegroom and deposited with a notary. Apparently a valid marriage was effected; the banns were published for the first time and a dispensation obtained for the second and third times of asking. On the other hand, the contract was privately and not publicly signed; and in it was inserted a somewhat unusual clause, in which the posibility of a separation was contemplated, and in that case the husband covenanted to pay a large sum to the bride as compensation. Once more the call of military service comes in to separate man and wife as it had before separated mother and son. The regiment is called to active service in Belgium; the bride cannot be taken with her husband, and is left with her family, while the young men pass on to the wars.

The next act of the drama begins with the return of the sons to their mother at Saumur, and the resumption of the old family life. The mother wished to see her son settled in life, and proceeded to hand over to him and his brother their shares of the family property, saddled only with an annuity to herself, and suggested to Claude the propriety of his marrying and settling down as a seigneur. But the young man naturally felt hampered by his marriage in Normandy. How much or how little he told Madame about this affair does not appear; Jacques, at any rate, must have known all about it. One day he showed Jacques a letter he had received from Normandy announcing his wife's death; and he put on the usual widower's mourning, and after the customary period considered himself free to take his mother's advice. He soon became affianced, with her consent, to a Poitevin lady, Anne Allard by name; and with every possible formality was married to her on the 16th of March, 1653, two years after his reappearance. Mother and brother were at the wedding, and both signed the marriage contract as witnesses. For several years the family lived together in mutual confidence and peace. Two children were born, and no shadow of doubt seems to have entered the minds of any of the party that the lost son had been restored, when, like a bolt from the blue, in 1656, a soldier of the Guards appeared upon the scene. Accidental circumstances had brought him into the neighborhood; there he had heard from common talk how the elder son of Madame de Champigny had been lost and found again, and how the partition of the family property had already been made. On hearing this he thought it high time for him to come forward and declare that the so distant Claude was an imposter and he himself the real person. He, like his rival claimant, had been detained by the necessities of military service; he had been taken a prisoner at the siege of Valenciennes, and had remained long in prison. Naturally, Madame regarded him as an imposter, who had been attracted by the notoriety brought about by her recognition of the first claimant. Both she and Jacques refused to have anything to say to him, and he was forced to call in the aid of the law. Application was made to the local court, and the "Lieutenant Criminel" ordered that the mother, with the recognized claimant and his unrecognized rival, should all appear before him. In investigating the case for trial the "Procureur du Roi" heard how the uncle, M. de Piedfelon, had failed to recognize the first claimant as the true Claude. Accordingly, he ordered the new claimant to be presented to the uncle, with the astounding result that M. de Piedfelon at once recognized him as his nephew, and especially called attention to his having on his forehead the exact scar which he had always declared the true Claude would have whenever he was found. The case came on for trial before the Lieutenant Criminel, and so strong was the evidence produced that even the mother could no longer withstand it. Finally the sentence of the court was that the husband of Anne Allard was not Claude, but one Michel Feydy, Sieur de la Lerauderie; and, further, that the Guardsman was the son of Guy and Marie de Verre. So he received an award of all the goods which the first claimant—whom we must now call Michel Feydy had unjustly appropriated. Feydy himself was convicted as an imposter, and on the 12th of March, 1657, sentenced to death. This worthy had, however, for some time seen how things were tending, and thinking the state of affairs too hot to hold him, had disappeared once more, and this time for good. His wife was left with full powers to act in his absence, and she sought in a superior court to recover the money which, in acordance with the sentence, had been given to the Guardsman. Hence she entered an appeal, claiming that he husband's conviction be quashed and twenty thousand livres be paid to her as damages. So far, then, we have simply an action upon the part of Anne against the family of de Verre; but the case became speedily complicated by the unexpected arrival of Madeleine de Dauple. The whole story of her death and the letter had been concocted by the first claimant, with or without the connivance of Jacques; and while she was waiting the arrival of her husband back from the wars the news of the first trial revealed to her how badly she was being treated. Accordingly, she claimed to be received as a party in the suit, and demanded an annuity of five hundred livres a year! Here comes in the most comic incident of the whole proceedings: she further entered a claim, amounting to fifteen hundred livres, against Madame de Verre for the board and lodging of Jacques during his stay in Normandy for seven months. Certainly Jacques does not come out of it with clean hands, for he signed papers carelessly if not falsely, and also slipped off to Belgium without paying his hotel bill. Thus two women became rivals in the start, both claiming to be the wife of the man who had already been sentenced to death and forfeiture of goods. Cases are not unknown in which a woman has been sufficiently devoted to marry a man under the very shadow of the gallows; but it would be difficult to find another case in which two women disputed for the hand of a man already condemned to be broken on the wheel.

To make confusion worse confounded, others joined issue and became parties. First the records tell us that in February, 1658, the two children of Anne were admitted parties with their mother; they claimed the succession of the property through their father and the right to bear the arms of the house of de Verre. Then Jacques, finding that by disinterested compliance in bearing witness to anything in general that was required of him, was placed in an awkward position, thought it time to have new tables and a fresh start; so, having become as decidedly on one side as he had been before on the other, he asked the court to grant him the rescission of both his signatures at the two weddings stating Michel Feydy to be his brother. Lastly, the uncle, with others of the family, claimed the right to cut in in defence of the family rights.

It is easy to imagine the opportunities which this confusion of parties must have given to the lawyers; apparently the case is finally tried as one between Anne Allard and her children as appellants on the one side, and Claude, his mother, his brother, his uncle, and the first wife on the other as respondents. Here arises a question of identity: which man is sued—the real Claude, alias the Guardsman, or the fugitive man who also claimed the name? Apparently the former, as no counsel appears on behalf of the other. The poor old lady is in an awkward fix, opposed to the only one with whom she can have had much sympathy: for the Guardsman, even if he proved to be her son, she cannot be supposed to care, seeing that he has dragged her from court to court; for the condemned man, who she now sees has played upon her feelings and deceived her, she certainly has no love left, but for the poor girl whom she has unintentionally injured by choosing as her daughter-in-law, and for her children, there may have been some glimmer of affection remaining. The great trial came off at the Tournelle Criminelle with an array of counsel that would have done credit to the winding up of a city company. First, the counsel of Anne: how noble, he argued, must be her action, seing that to save her honor she claims to be the wife of a man condemned to death. It is easy to imagine the point which a French barrister might make of this, especially if the fair eyes of the lady were there to aid his eloquence. One argument seems remarkable: a case is quoted in which an illegitimate child was upheld as heir because the father and the legitimate brother signed the marriage contract, and thereby recognized him as legitimate; similarly, it is argued, somewhat illogically, that the action of the mother and the brother in this case has turned the wrong man into the right one. It is difficult to see how A can be made into B because C and D once said so, whereas now they unsay it. Scarcely more weight would the arguments for Madame have had with a modern court: her advocate quoted the case—somewhat obsolete, it must be admitted—of Abraham v. Abimelech, in which the royal defendant was acquitted on the ground that he was misled as to the facts by the Patriarch. If Madame and Jacques had by the want of caution contributed to the loss of Anne's "dot," they could not plead another person's fraud to escape liability. The advocate for Madeleine had to establish the first marriage and to get over the alleged informalities in the marriage contract, and especially the unusual clause awarding damages to the lady in case the union was not permanent. Naturally, the lawyer for the Guardsman pleaded that he was not in any way liable for damages to Anne or her children; he, at any rate, had neither married the one nor been the father of the other. After hearing speeches on behalf of the other parties the Advocat-General summed up the whole evidence. His line was decidedly against the respondents as to the question of identity; but he recommended that Anne should receive back her dowry out of the property of Michel Feydy, to be paid before the fine on him was levied. Thus the mother would have got off scott free, and, like most similar cases now, costs would have fallen on the estate. But the court differed in some points from him; and the last we hear of the case is the decree of June 31, 1659, by which both the appeals of Anne and Madeleine are dismissed; the children of Anne and Michel are declared illegitimate, and all the property of Michel Feydy awarded to her, and payment made in respect to all the liabilities incurred by her, from the belief that her husband was the real Claude, in preference to the true Claude or any other creditors. Jacques was set free from the consequences of his signatures; but Madame de Champigny was compelled to pay for her discarded daughter-in-law damages to the amount of two thousand livres. Truly a decision worthy of a French court! The lovely wife, soon to be a widow, the victim of most untoward circumstances, would appear to have swayed the court, just as in another notable case the arrival of the Widow Bardell and her boy in court visibly affected even Mr. Justice Stareleigh, and indirectly conduced to send Mr. Pickwick to the Fleet.

Why not try
WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT?
Doctors highly recommend it to those
Who are run down;
Who have lost appetite;
Who have difficulty after eating;
Who suffer from nervous exhaustion;
And to Nursing Mothers,
as it increases quantity and improves quality of milk.
PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

THE DOCTOR AND "HARVARD."

"Our spring is proving a very remarkable one in many ways," said a Montreal physician the other day. "We have experienced many extreme changes in weather, and our people have suffered accordingly. Sudden changes in temperature have caused many to take cold, and to-day there are scores of young and old suffering from coughs, sore throat, hoarseness and severe bronchial affections."

"What do you think of Harvard Bronchial Syrup as a remedy for the troubles you have mentioned?" This question was put with the view of getting a direct and honest answer.

"I have extensively prescribed Harvard Bronchial Syrup, and have used it myself," said the doctor; "and from experience, I can honestly say it has no equal. It is especially valuable for children, and in cases of croup it is invaluable."

THEY WERE BOTH FOOLED.

Each Thought He Had Been Waylaid by a Footpad.

He was a newspaper man, lived a long distance from the business centre of the city, went home late at night and fondled a big gun in his overcoat pocket as he wended his way through the streets, homeward bound. He whistled at times; again warbled a little ditty, or talked to himself for company's sake, and had a nervous, constitutional fear of meeting footpads, says a writer in the Indianapolis Journal. He passed the mouth of an alley and a man stepped out of the shadow.

That was enough. The newspaper man jerked out his gun and covered the stranger, with the remark "Up with your hands. Don't say a word or I'll blow off the top of your head." The stranger's arms shot up into space and he was speechless. The newspaper man then keping his gun "at aim," backed down toward the street corner as rapidly as possible. As soon as he had reached the corner he suddenly jammed the revolver down into his pocket, wheeled and started away at a gait that would have made Directum ashamed of himself. His home was only a half-block away, and when he bolted into the house and had the door bolted behind him he told his wife the story of his having been assaulted by a footpad and expostulated upon his remarkable prowess in putting the highwayman to flight.

As he came from his home the next morning to go to his daily toil he was joined by his next-door neighbor, a well-known railroad conductor. Then the railroad man gave the newspaper man a piece of news. He said that while he was on his way home the night before, and just around the corner, he had stepped into an alley. As he was coming out on the sidewalk his heart stopped beating and his blood was chilled as he looked into the cold, shining muzzle of a revolver and was invited to throw up his hands.

"Did you accept the invitation?" asked the newspaper man.

"Do I look like a d—n fool?" asked the railroad man, and added: "I poked my arms up into the air until my shoulders cracked. The funniest thing about it was, though, that the footpad backed away from me until he reached the corner, and then ran like a whitehead."

"Where did he go?" was asked.

"I don't know," replied the railroader; "I don't know; I ran the other way."

A revivifying of nature's latent forces occurs every spring. At this time, better than at any other, the blood may be cleansed from the humors which infest it. The best and most popular remedy to use for this purpose is Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in wrappers. If you leave the end open. Write your address carefully.

The Deadly Passenger Car.

We are all going to be poisoned now by the deadly passenger car. In the laboratory of the imperial board of health, Germany, many experiments were made between January, 1891, and July, 1892, by which the seeds of consumption were found in abundance in the dust collected, not only on the floors, but on the walls and seats of the cars. Samples of dust were taken from 10 compartments of 21 different passenger cars, and 117 animals were inoculated with these. Part of the animals died very soon thereafter of various contagious diseases before they had time to develop consumption; of the rest killed, four to six weeks after inoculation, three had tubercules. These three, however, were inoculated with sleeping car dust, taken, not from the floor, but from the walls, cushons and ceilings. Bacteria at the rate of 78,800 per square inch were found on the floor of a fourth-class car, and 34,000, 27,200 and 16,500 per square inch on the floors of the third, second and first-class cars. Thus, even in the latter, the average passenger, who usually has at least half a compartment to himself, say 3,000 square inches of floor, has an army of 49,500,000 deadly enemies aiming at his vitals on the floor alone, to say nothing of other millions in front and rear, on both flanks and overhead. It would seem impossible to escape, but the board of health is said to have reported measures for removing or reducing the dangers, which the railroads are considering.—Railroad Gazette.

The Superiority

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is due to the tremendous amount of brain work and constant care used in its preparation. Try one bottle and you will be convinced of its superiority. It purifies the blood which, the source of health, cures dyspepsia, overcomes sick headache and biliousness. It is just the medicine for you.

HOOD'S PILS are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients.

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Enlarged from small photographs in the best style of the lithographer's Art.

SOME of our Victoria Merchants still send orders to Toronto and other Eastern Cities, in the mistaken notion that they can get it done cheaper. They of course know they cannot get it done better than in Victoria. We are prepared to do the work at Toronto Prices, if orders of the same size are given to us as are given to Toronto houses.

Call and see samples of our work before placing your orders with drummers.

Keep the Money In the Country.

Orders may be left at the TIMES Office.

VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.,
W. R. CREECH, Manager.

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NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 5, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Via Revelstoke

TO

Robson, Fort Shepherd,
Slocan, Hendryx,
Ainsworth, Nelson,
Balfour, Pilot Bay,
Kaslo, AND ALL
Kootenay Points.

For passenger and freight rates apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Freight and Passenger Agent,
GEO. McL. BROWN, Victoria.
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Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry G. Rouse, Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

—RUNS—

Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Tourist Sleeping Cars,

TO

St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks Cookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte.

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED	Victoria Route.			TONNAGE
18 knots	S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."			1117
8 30 pm	Lv	Victoria	Ar	4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	Pt. Townsend	Lv	1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	Seattle	Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	Tacoma	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Monday.

S. S. BLACKWOOD
Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria, B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, Washington, Portland, Or.

Great Northern Railway

THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers for Chicago Can Take Sleeping Car at Seattle Through Without Change.

Passengers leave Victoria at 7:30 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the East, running Buffet Cars, with bath room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and first and second class coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson, and other points in the Kootenai mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascade and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

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St. Paul, Minnesota.

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Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (2,970 tons) Saturday, May 12th, 1894, 2 p.m.

For passage apply to 328 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The splendid New Line iron Steel Screw Steamer

Monowai....Thursday, May 3rd, at 2 p. m

Or immediately on arrival of the English mails

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO.
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Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 2 P M

Umatilla - - - May 3

E. P. BITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,
(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 22,
Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 12 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

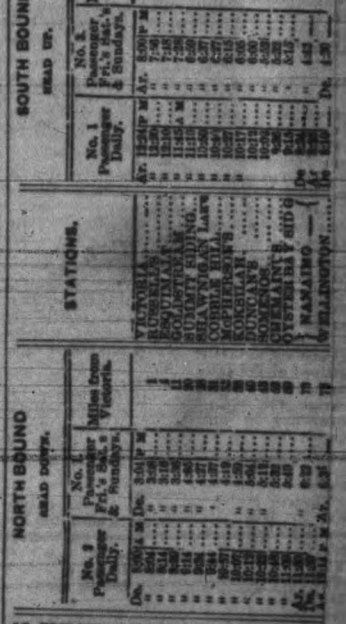
JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday October 12th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time



ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter good to return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Sup.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

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—AND—

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt. Shasta Route of the

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The Great Highway through California to all Points East and South

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars

Attached to Express Trains, affording superior accommodations for Second-class Passengers.

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No. 1102 Pacific Av
Tacoma, Wa
B. F. ROGERS,
Asst. Gen. Pgr. and Pass. Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILY.

STEAMER JOA

J. S. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday.

Trips to Yaldez Island are discontinued.

For freight or steamer apply on board, or Company's ticket office, Victoria

HATS! HATS! Straw Hats, Felt Hats, Stiff Hats, Soft Hats. Our SPRING STOCK now complete. Newest Shapes. Latest Styles. See them. B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

C. Bossi is Willing to Give $200.00 for Extending Johnson St. Drain to Store St.

Ald. Wilson Introduces a By-Law to Appoint Sewerage Commissioners.

The council met in regular session last evening. All the aldermen were present and Mayor Teague presided.

R. P. Rithet & Co. wrote saying that unless their claim of $30 was paid they would resort to law to collect it.

Ald. Baker said the city had spent $600 in fixing up the drain at the outer wharf, and thought that Mr. Rithet should drop the matter. The committee had found that Mr. Rithet was not entitled to any damages. The council had remedied the difficulty just as soon as notified of it. The letter was received and filed.

Drake, Jackson & Helmcken wrote saying that C. Bossi was willing to give $200 toward extending the Johnson street drain to Store street. Referred to the sewerage committee.

In the matter of widening Herald street, the wardens of St. John's church wrote offering to deed over such parts of lots 709, 710 and 711 as deemed sufficient for a receipt for taxes on the church due to the end of 1894, the church agreeing also to bear the expense of removing the fence and Sunday school building. Referred to the street committee.

A proposition from the Diocesan Synod re the Synod's plot in Ross Bay cemetery was submitted. The Synod offered to make the land over to the city provided that the land be held for the exclusive use of the Church of England, that it be properly fenced, that the city lay out the grounds and make roads on a plan to be agreed on between the bishop and the city, that the addition be under the same rules as Ross Bay cemetery and that the city grant a rebate of taxation for the years 1892 and 1893.

Ald. Vigelius said that the proposition was entirely agreeable to him except the rebate proposition. He was strengthened in his opinion by the fact that the property was to be for the exclusive use of the Anglican church.

Ald. Harris said he also was opposed to the rebate.

Ald. Wilson said he believed a saving clause should be put in giving the city power to set aside a portion of the diocesan plot for other denomination, should any of the present divisions be filled up.

Ald. Harris thought there was no danger of that there being plenty of ground.

Ald. Wilson said on that explanation he was quite willing to accept the proposition.

Ald. Baker favored leaving the matter over for a week to give it more consideration, and Ald. Humphrey urged its reference to a committee. The former's suggestion was carried out.

A letter from the proprietor of the Grand Pacific Hotel was read. He complained of the terrible state of the Johnson street ravine. Ald. Baker said the ravine was a disgrace and urged that something be done immediately. He moved that the matter be referred to the sewerage committee.

Ald. Styles agreed with Ald. Baker and seconded the motion, which carried.

Thomas Matthews wrote complaining that his salary for last month had been cut down from $90 to $83.25 without notice. He asked for the balance, $6.75. Ald. Baker said the city officials knew well that the change in salaries was to be made. He moved that the letter be received and filed. Carried.

Ald. Baker moved, seconded by Ald. Ledingham, that the engineer of the rock crusher be notified that his services would not be required after May 31.

Ald. Styles was opposed to such a change while the streets needed so much attention. It would be a great advantage to have the roller on the streets once in a while.

Ald. Humphrey thought the rock crusher was not needed much in the summer, and suggested that if needed a man could be hired by the day.

Ald. Baker pointed out that there was but a small amount of money at the service of the committee, and as there was not any use for the roller at present he felt it part of his duty to move as he did. It would be foolish to place rock in the streets in the summer. The road superintendent had told him this.

The mayor said that the key to the question was to leave the management of the crusher roller and engineer to the street superintendent and hold him responsible.

The motion was finally put and carried.

Ald. Wilson moved, seconded by Ald. Munn, that leave be granted to introduce a by-law to appoint sewerage commissioners. In explanation Ald. Wilson said that in order to inform the property owners of the city how it was proposed to spend the one hundred thousand dollars now asked for sewerage purposes, be brought in this by-law. It has already been agreed by this council to complete the sewerage system in the business area and duly defined in the resolution passed on the 22nd of January last. That there may be no misunderstanding on the subject the object of this by-law is to settle what the council intend to do before the people vote the money. Then let me say that this by-law provides: 1st, To define the area to be sewered; 2nd, to appoint commissioners; 3rd, to assess, levy and collect a rate per foot frontage upon the property benefited (in accordance with the power recently granted by amendment to the municipal act) in 25 annual payments, with power to pay off the assessment on paying interest up to date on which the next coupons are due if so desired.

It seems the wish of the electors that commissioners be appointed. This conclusion I have come to after very careful and numerous enquiries. The main reason being that in the event of a change of councils no change may take place in the continuous construction of the sewerage system.

I have not embodied in the by-law anything as to the mode of letting the contracts but I take it for granted that the council agree that small contracts will be more in the interest of the city at large and will tend to more efficient and reasonable construction.

The question of house connecting requires the serious consideration of this council, and when the by-law is read I trust my fellow aldermen will be prepared to deal effectively with the difficult matter.

It has been said it costs too much to compel owners of lots to connect with the sewers, in other words that someone should find the money to make these connections. A person can hardly build a main sewer but surely when the sewer is being laid connections ought to be made without calling upon the city treasury.

Ald. Baker agreed with Ald. Wilson. Leave was granted to introduce the by-law and it was read a first time.

The water committee reported again in regard to their appointment of an engineer for the city pump. The committee reported that the man originally named by them was giving satisfaction. After a long discussion the report was received and the committee sustained. The same committee recommended that the application of F. G. Jordan for free water for the Portland Cement Works be refused and in regard to Mr. Steinburger's claim for damages that they be assessed in accordance with a report of May, 1893.

The finance committee recommended the appropriation of $2597 out of the general revenue.

It was decided to appoint a plumbing inspector, and to have him rigidly enforce the by-law. The inspector will be named next week. A scale of fees will also be agreed on.

On the recommendation of the select committee re police summer uniforms, W. D. Kinnaird was awarded the contract for men's suits at $20.50 and officers' at $25. For shoes, George H. Maynard and Henry Mansell at $6; caps, Gilmore & McCandless, at $3.75.

On motion of Ald. Harris it was decided that the competing plans for the James Bay permanent way must be in by July 1st.

The following communications had been received and referred to the respective committees hereunder mentioned since last meeting:

Street Committee—Wm. Moore and 25 others, for a four foot sidewalk between Stanley and Belmont avenues; A. Munro, desiring that sidewalk at 118 Fisgard street be repaired; E. Miller and Alan S. Dumbleton, again calling attention to the condition of Jubilees avenue and the necessity for its improvement; H. Monday, calling attention to the condition of St. Charles avenue, and requesting that the sidewalk on part of this street be continued; Robert Mason, offering for sale a quantity of rock on Belcher street; and William Beaumont, requesting that Edmonton road be improved.

Sewerage Committee—Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, proposing to contribute the sum of $200 towards the cost of extending the present sewer pipe from the Victoria hotel on Government street, through the ravine to connect with the sewer on Store street; Joseph Sauer, proprietor of the Grand Pacific hotel, calling attention to the condition of the Johnson street ravine near the corner of Store street, and particularly to the noxious odor arising from the same; H. M. S. Morley, complaining of a depression of the surface along the line of the old ditch on View street into which sewerage from adjacent houses runs; Belyea & Gregory, intimating that unless the claim of Mr. Arthur Sanger for damages received on View street is settled, proceedings will be instituted to recover amount of the same, and E. M. Johnson, complaining on behalf of Mr. Arthur Porter that the residents in the neighborhood of the property lying between the Gorge, Garbally and Saanich roads are allowing the sewage to flow into the watercourse crossing his land, and requesting that steps be taken to abate the alleged nuisance.

Electric Light—Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd., describing the Wood system of arc lighting manufactured by them, and offering to submit an estimate for constructing the proposed new electric light plant in this city; and Siemens & Halske Electric Co., of Chicago, describing the different systems of electric lighting, and soliciting an order for electric supplies.

The council adjourned at 10:30.

Midnight Doctors.

Are the most unwelcome visitors—even the Doctor himself curses the luck that compelled him to leave his comfortable bed. Suppose you try our method, and keep a big 25c. Bottle of Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER in the house, and let Dr. Squills stay in his bed and enjoy himself.

Concerning Niagara.

The leading geologists of the United States and Europe have long been engaged in attempts to figure the retrocession of Niagara down to a point where the deductions may be used as a base for estimating the exact age of the cataract. The opinions on the subject that have been advanced by the various "Profs." "M. B.'s," "A. B.'s" and other learned gentlemen with sections of the alphabet either following or preceding their names, are in some instances really ridiculous. Thus we find that Lyell estimates the time that has elapsed while the falls have been wearing back from Queenston to their present site at not less than 35,000 years, while Desor, using the same basis of calculations, places it at 3,500,000 years. Nor is this all. The United States geologist, G. K. Gilbert, using Professor's Hall's 1842 trigonometrical survey as his guide, cannot make out that more than 7,000 years have elapsed since the falls sprang into existence at the close of the "ice age." Here is something really interesting in the shape of geographical figures: Gilbert says 7,000 years, Lyell gives it as 35,000 years, or five times as far in the misty past as Gilbert; then Desor declares them to be 100 times older than Lyell says they are.—Chicago Journal.

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for Swayne's Ointment. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale agents. tuthw

SEALERS' CLAIMS.

A Statement Made in the House of Commons by the Minister of Marine.

Ottawa, April 30.—In answer to Sir Richard Cartwright in the house of commons, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper stated that the Dominion government had received and transmitted to Her Majesty's government a resolution passed by the legislature of British Columbia on April 11, expressing the hope that the royal assent would not be given to the bill now before the imperial parliament for giving legal effect to the Behring Sea arbitration unless the British Columbia sealers be compensated for illegal exclusion from Behring Sea during the years 1891, 1892 and 1893. A copy of the resolution was telegraphed to the imperial government. Sir Charles went on to say that no basis of the catch had been arrieved at. It was at one time thought that the claims under the modus vivendi for 1892 and 1893, might with advantage be passed. When the subject came up for discussion before the tribunal at Paris, it was found expedient, under the terms of the convention, to advance the claims against the United States. A number of these claims have, however, been filed with the Canadian government by the parties interested. They will be further consulted as to the basis and means for substantiating them, for the purpose of being submitted for consideration by Her Majesty's government. The claims under the modus vivendi of 1891 are included in this category, but differ from the others inasmuch as Great Britain has already awarded the sealers one hundred thousand dollars in respect to losses for that year. This amount has been paid. Every step that was possible for the Canadian government to take has been taken periodically since 1886 for the payment of the claims of sealers as compensation for their losses through the seizure of their vessels. Her Majesty's government has informed the Canadian government that Her Majesty's ambassador at Washington was instructed that the discussion of the terms of the convention with regard to settlement of damages should proceed pari passu with the discussion of the arrangement for giving effect to the award. The government is not aware that any suggestion has been made by Her Majesty's government that they were prepared to make any compensation pending action on the part of the United States.

MERIT

The best evidence of high grade merit is in continued and increased demand.

MASTIFF PLUG CUT has had a more rapid growth of sales than was ever accorded a new brand of smoking tobacco in a similar time.

J. R. PACE TOBACCO CO., Richmond, Va., and Montreal.

JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF Is Fifty Times As Nourishing As Meat Extract and Home Made Beef Tea.

It makes a strengthening and invigorating beverage.

PREPARED BY The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

RUPTURE More CURES have been effected by my treatment with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other devices combined. They retain largest Rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 25 years, fully equal to personal examination by mail. 57 patents to everyone. DEFORMITY Ill. book free. CHARLES CLUTHE, 194 King St. W., Toronto.

Maternity Home (LATE SAMARITAN.) Removed to 100 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Plumerfelt, Gorge Road.

America Photographed

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SAVE Money! Time! Labor!

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NO PLATE POWDER NECESSARY.

The cloths are chemically prepared and will not injure the finest ware.
Used by the best families in Great Britain for polishing silver and plated ware.
The cloths will last for months and retain their polishing properties to the end. The best thing ever introduced for polishing silver and plated ware.
Price 20 cents per cloth, or three cloths for 50 cents.
For sale at—
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KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH. DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.
A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. W. G. DUNN & CO., Works—Croydon, England.
LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, Agents for B.C.

Notice to Subscribers.

During my absence from the city Albert Wyrde will collect all subscriptions to the Daily Times.
B. HAIGH.
Daily Times office, April 21.

Real Estate.

TO LEASE—1 farm of 67 acres, 6 miles from city, water front, $150 per year; 1 farm of 100 acres, 9 miles from city with new 8-room house, etc., $250 per year; 1 farm of 100 acres, 20 miles from city, close to Sidney & Victoria Railway, cottage, stable, etc., $200 per year.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city or suburban property, ranch 320 acres, 14 miles from Calgary, N.W.T.; 2 good roads to property; 265 acres fenced; 30 acres bush; good black soil; Elbow river crosses property; 2 good springs; well settled district; church, school, store, post-office, blacksmith shop, cheese factory, all within 1 and two miles. Price, $2,500.

80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm; cheap.

THREE LOTS, 60x148 EACH. Splendid position; close to Fowl Bay; good level land; a bargain ($600) or single $225 each. Postoffice box 361.

A. WILLIAMS, 5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker BLACKSMITH, ETC. Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets. VICTORIA, B. C.

ADVERTISE IN THE WEEKLY TIMES.

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The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.

First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates, University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses.

Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ANNIHILATION OF SPACE.

A Nervous Man Who is Touring the Globe in Sixty-Three Days —His Anxiety.

Globe Trotter Griffeth 20 Hours Ahead of Time, But Loses an Hour Here.

Globe Trotter Griffith, the man who is trying to break the round the world record, passed by Victoria this morning on the Empress of China, and by nightfall will have commenced his journey across the continent. He proposes to outdo by many days the records built up by Captain Magellan, George Francis Train, Phineas Fogg, Nellie Bly, Elizabeth Bisland, and all the other speedy travellers who have skipped across Mother Earth. He left London 49 days ago, and allowing himself seven days to get to New York and seven days from New York to London, he will make the tour in 63 days. Griffith is a slight, nervous looking little man, with a careworn face and one of the "sparsely settled" beards. The ship lay off the outer wharf for about an hour, and had it remained any longer Griffith would have had a fit. This trip is worrying him. A minute is a lump off his record that he hates to lose. He received a big batch of mail here, and he tackled it like a Yale back. When a Times man asked for an interview he sprang forward and quickly said, "fire away." One question and he talked at "an around the moon in twenty seconds" rate.

"I am twenty hours ahead of my schedule," said he gleefully. Then sadly, "I was forty-eight hours ahead in Hong Kong, but this ship did not sail until a day after I had been told in London that she would, and, think of it, I had to sit still for twent-four hours in Yokohama. Seven precious days have I waited on shore. The Atlantic express leave Vancouver at 2.20 o'clock, but we have wired to hold her until the Empress arrives there. If they do not hold her I will charter an engine and fly up the track after her," and he ran his hands through his hair and made a gesture like the engineer of "999 opening wide the throttle."

"I will speed over the C. P. R. to Regina, fly down over the Soo to St. Paul, and hasten on to New York as fast as the iron horse can carry me. I have wired to Herman Oelrichs, agent of the North German Lloyd line, asking him if he can guarantee me a seven day trip from New York to Southampton on the Trave, which sails next Tuesday. I guess I am assured of that and feel all right. I have twenty hours to spare, and will surely make it in 63 days. I want to travel on the North German Lloyd. The emperor takes a great interest in it, and if I tell him I travelled nearly all the way under the German flag I believe I can work him for an ad. This trip was gotten up by the Cook's Excursion and Trust Co., and I have travelled on railways and steamships owned almost entirely by the Canadian Pacific and North German Lloyd lines."

Then it came nearly time for the Empress to leave, and the breath of the nervous man, who is slowly dying of worry, came spasmodically. He threw himself on his bed, got up, peered across his room, and then sat down, and nearly drove the nails up his fingers beating a nervous debility tatoo. He would alternate by grasping his letters and re-reading them and running his whitened hands through his hair. A sacred, diamond studded, gold lined, sealskin covered, nectar filled five minutes had sped by, and they were not moving. Those deck hands move baggae so slowly, and those awkward Chinese take so long to go down the gang plank that any ordinary man gets weary. Poor Griffith nearly went crazy. But soon it was all over. The tender whistled. The reporter grasped the nervous man's hand, saying, "Good-bye, old chap. God speed you." The hand was clammy; the man was limp.

Jesting aside, Griffith is entirely too nervous a man to undertake a trip of the kind. He will probably have to take Celery Compound for the rest of his life, for he has become a perfect Waterbury mainspring. If there is an accident on the C. P. R. some section hand will be called upon to deliver a funeral oration. It would be hard luck, too, for the German emperor's ad would be lost to Mr. Griffith's publication.

UP AT NANAIMO.

Fatal Accident—April Coal Exports—The Electric Tramway.

The United States Survey steamer Patterson and Hassler are coaling in Departure Bay, preparatory to their trip north.

Wellington is again to have a newspaper of its own. Messrs. R. Lokey and J. Lowry are the prospective proprietors.

The fishing party which left Hirst's wharf Saturday night for Texada Island, numbered 21. An excellent day's fishing was enjoyed and everyone returned last evening well satisfied with the result of their day's outing.

Steps will be taken shortly to organize a cricket club for this city. There are quite a number of good batsmen in town who are anxious to see a start made in this direction and there is every prospect of a good club being formed.

The last regular meeting of the Rifle Association was well attended. It is reported that the range and butts are in good order. A committee was appointed to wait on the city council and request their support financially and otherwise. Practicing is to commence at once with the view to selecting the team to shoot at Goldstream on May 24th.

J. H. Brownlee and W. C. Haywood of Victoria, the promoters of the latest proposal to construct an electric tramway between this city and Wellington, arrived in town Saturday evening. Yesterday they were out over the route and within the next few days it is expected that an engineer will be on the scene to make a plan of the road, etc.

The total coal shipments for the month amounted to 63,720 tons. The New Vancouver Coal Company's shipments show an increase of 3790 tons over March, whilst there is a decrease of 2350 tons in the Wellington foreign shipments. Last month's shipments from the New Vancouver Coal Company's mines and Wellington amounted to 48,075 tons, this month's being 49,525, an increase of 1450 tons. There is a difference of nearly 7000 tons in the Union shipments, but that is probably due to the fact of some of February's shipments being run into the March report.

Charles Burke, first mate of the ship India, now loading coal at Northfield wharf, was almost instantly killed this afternoon by falling down a hatch. He was in charge of the vessel, Captain Merriman being up town, and was superintending the loading. One hatchway being filled, Burke ordered the second mate to have the other hatch uncovered. He then went below deck to see that all was going on properly. Coming up again he walked right through the newly-opened hatch, falling a distance of 12 feet to the coal below, landing on his head, fracturing his skull. Death ensued about six minutes later, the accident taking place about 2:30 p.m. Dr. Davis was immediately sent for, but, as before stated, the poor fellow's death was well nigh instantaneous and medical aid was not needed. The deceased was 50, a native of New York, and married. His wife is at present in San Francisco. Burke has been under Captain Merriman, on and off, for quite a long time and was a practical, experienced seaman. Deceased wife has been notified by telegraph of her husband's untimely death.

Velvets and Plushes 50c. per Yard, At Russell & McDonald's, opposite the iron church, Douglas street.

'TWAS BUT HYPERBOLE.

Mr. Harry Helmcken Feels Hurt at a Remark of Mr. Hall.

The board of licensing commissioners met in the city hall at 2.30 this afternoon. Mayor Teague presided and Magistrate Macrae and Dr. Powell, the other members of the board, had seats on either side of the chief magistrate.

Transfers were made as follows: Delmonico saloon, from E. Escalet to W. G. Stevenson; from Harrison & McAlister to Mr. Harrison.

Under the head of new licenses, the question of the application for a license to the Osborne house was taken up. The matter had been discussed at a previous meeting.

A petition was filed against the granting of a license to the Osborne house. Mr. Hall filed the petition.

H. Helmcken opposed the introduction of any new petition at this stage. He had simply come to hear the judgment of the court.

Mr. Hall said he had a right to put in another petition; it was understood that the question was left open. The petition showed the feeling of the residents in the vicinity. It was said at the last meeting that Dr. Powell might want to hear the question again discussed.

Dr. Powell said he had no such desire; he had heard the case from the other commissioners.

Mr. Hall said Mr. Helmcken had no right to dictate to the court. The owner of the Osborne house had been informed four weeks ago of the proposed presentation of such a petition.

The court asked who was Mr. Baines, who would carry on the business.

Chief Sheppard said he was an old resident and there was nothing against him.

Mr. Helmcken said Mr. Baines had a lease of the place. He could produce the lease if necessary.

The board conferred together for a few minutes and decided to grant the license.

Mr. Helmcken said he would ask the court to tell Mr. Hall that he (Mr. Helmcken) was not dictating to the court. He did not care for such remarks from a professional gentleman.

Mayor Teague said the court was not hurt, and they thought Mr. Helmcken was big enough to take care of himself. (Laughter.)

Magistrate Macrae told Mr. Helmcken he did not need a certificate of character.

Mr. Hall turned round to Mr. Helmcken and smiled.

Dr. Powell was of the opinion that Mr. Hall's remark was only hyperbole.

Mr. Helmcken said Mr. Hall was in earnest; he did not care to be referred to in such a manner.

The matter was dropped and Mr. Helmcken and his client, Mr. Bossi, proprietor of the Osborne, left the court room. Mr. Helmcken as he left turned to Mr. Hall and said: "That will teach you to behave yourself in future."

A sarcastic smile lighted up the countenance of Mr. Hall.

Court adjourned sine die.

Spring Novelties.

The latest styles in Millinery and Capes at Lansdowne House. J. Partridge.

EMPRESS OF INDIA HERE.

Quick Trip Accross the Pacific—Large List of Passengers —Some Notables.

Crimes of a Chinaman in the Steamship Pekin—An Active Volcano.

The Royal Mail Steamship Empress of China arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning after a remarkably quick passage from Yokohama, crossing in less than 11 days. The voyage across was without incident. The steamship was met off the outer wharf by the tender Louise and after an hour's delay was on her way to Vancouver. A party of returning missionaries, who have spent varying periods of time among the heathens of the Orient, were among the passengers. Some of the party left the ship here. A total of 50 Chinese and 25 Japanese left the vessel here also. She brought a cargo of 1800 tons of freight and has about the usual amount for this city. She had 15 intermediate and 579 steerage passengers all told. Her cabin passengers were: Misses Alcock (three), Mr. and Mrs. Alloway, Mr. Archer, Lord and Lady Ashburton, Mr. and Mrs. Bois and three children; Misses Brandon (2), Mr. Brown, Mr. Bright, Rev. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Chapin, Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. and Miss Corry, Mr. Corry, Mr. Dewey, W. W. Dickenson, Dr. and Mrs. Dickson, Colonel and Mrs. Dowdon, Misses Du Bois (2), Mr. Elliott, Mr. Evelyn, Miss Fesca, Rev. J. M. Foster, Mr. Garvey, D. Glass, Mr. Grace, Mr. Griffeth, Captain and Mrs. Gulland, Mr. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins and child, Miss Holmes, Mr. Ito, Dr. and Mrs. Johnston, Mr. Kinahan, Miss Kinahan, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lewis, Mr. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Little, Mr. Lundt, Mr. Macintosh, Mr. May, Miss McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. McGee, Mr. and Mrs. Mosthaf, Miss Mosthaf, M. T. Murray, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. North, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Parkin, Mr. Peel, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Perin, Misses Perin (2), Miss Phillips, Miss Platt, Mr. Platt, Mr. Player, Mr. Rumley, Mr. Runge, Mr. Seth, Misses Simpson (2), Mr. Simpson, H. W. Smith, W. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Smith, Saville Smith, J. C. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Stodart, Rev. Mr. Swann, Miss Swann, Miss Swan, Master Talpey, L. J. Thomson, Mr. Ullmann, Sir Charles Warren, Miss White, Mr. Wilford, Mr. Yardley, Rev. Mr. Yokoi, Miss Young.

Lord and Lady Ashburton are on their way home to England, but will make a short stop at Montreal. Hon. Mr. North, son of Lord North, accompanied by his wife, was another distinguished passenger. He has been touring the world, and made quite a stay in Japan and China. A familiar name on the list is that of Mr. Alloway, the Manitoba banker, who with Mrs. Alloway is returning from the Orient. He looks well and hearty and says he greatly enjoyed the trip.

The Empress reports that on the last trip out a Chinese passenger on the City of Peking killed a fellow Chinese passenger, stabbed Chief Engineer McClure, and then at Yokohama nearly brained the chief officer, and tried to kill himself. He will be taken back to San Francisco and tried for murder.

Smallpox is very prevalent in Okinawa (Loochoo Islands), the number of cases for ten days previous to the 25th ult. in various parts of the Islands amounting to 4553, and there is every indication of its continuation. The proportion of deaths however, is said to be very small.

A report from the governor of Nagano Prefecture with regard to the eruption of the Asamayama, states that it was seen on the 11th inst., and was accompanied by a loud noise and tremblings, says the Yokohama Mail. Stones, some as large as six inches in diameter, were thrown into the air with great force from the crater. The duration of the eruption was seven or eight minutes. Black smoke, however, covered the heavens and ashes rained down at the foot of the mountain for some time after. Another report from the same Prefecture states that the night of the day on which the eruption took place a very heavy fog covered the neighborhood of Karuisawa. A telegram received yesterday morning (17th inst.) by the minister of home affairs from the governor of Naganao Prefecture reports that a great quantity of smoke and ashes were emitted from the Asama-yama, on that day, the condition of the volcano presenting a very disturbed appearance.

The earthquake which was experienced about 3:35 on Sunday morning (14th inst.), appears to have been a very severe one, causing many of the inhabitants of Tokyo to run from their houses into the street in great alarm. The shock lasted about two minutes and seemed to be travelling from the northwest in a southwesterly direction. The maximum horizontal motion was 1.3 millimetre per 0.6 second, the maximum perpendicular motion 1.0 millimetre per 0.4 second. The nature of the earthquake was sudden, and was felt at Yokohama about the same time as at Tokyo. Slight tremors are also reported from Yokosuka, Numatzu, Utsunomiya, Choshi and Nagano, and it is consequently assumed that the earthquake arose in the vicinity of Tokyo bay.

A telegram was received by the authorities from the consul in Chemulpo, to the effect that a Chinese man-of-war had arrived at Fusan, and it is said that the remains of Kim ok Kiun, and also Ko Sho U are on board the ship. Messrs. Okomoto Rinnosuke and Saito Shinichiro, who left on the 9th inst. per Kobe Maru, as a committee for taking delivery of the remains, arrived at Shanghai on the evening of the 10th inst., when it was found that the remains had already been taken away by the Chinese man-of-war. They telegraphed as follows to the friends of the late Kim ok Kiun, at Tokyo: "On the 7th inst. Korean officials at Tientsin came to Shanghai, and took delivery of the remains and also of Ko Sho U, and shipped them on a Chinese man-of-war, which left at once for Chemulpo." It is thought that the remains of Kim ok Kiun will be quartered by the Korean authorities, and will be afterwards exposed to the public. The post which has been given to Ko Sho U is one equal to that of commander of a military division in this country. It is further said that Viceroy Li sent a telegram of congratulation to the Korean King on the assassination of Kim.

Big Bargains in Dress Goods At Russell & McDonald's.

Coxey Arrested.

Washington, D. C., May 1.—Coxey's army left Brightwood park this morning and paraded through the streets. Later Coxey and Brown were arrested on the capitol steps. The policeman who arrested Coxey did not recognize him as the leader of the Commonweal army and let him go.

DIED.

M'DONALD—In this city on the 28th inst., Alene Charlotte McDonald, daughter of A. E. McDonald, aged 21 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, from the family residence, as above. Friends are invited to attend.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer Louise from New Westminster—Mrs Clute, Miss Baird, J F Jewell, J Atkinson, G Prothers, M T Johnson, J Campbell.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Str. Louise from New Westminster—F S Roper, Oriental Hotel, Geo Everton, Mrs L Marshall, J Tollick, Order Cullin & Franklin, T J Burns, J Guffer, B C Cattle Co, S Leiser, Rivers Inlet Cany, Wah Yuen, Peter Brown, Capt Roberts, Turner B & Co.

"A wolf in sheep's clothing"—the substitute offered by the "cutter" as being just as good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. If you don't want to be bitten, insist upon having Ayer's Sarsaparilla, even if it is a little dearer. Depend upon it, it will be cheaper for you in the end.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

Mrs. J. H. Horsnyder, 152 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz, Cal., writes:

"When a girl at school, in Reading, Ohio, I had a severe attack of brain fever. On my recovery, I found myself perfectly bald, and, for a long time, I feared I should be permanently so. Friends urged me to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, on doing so, my hair

Began to Grow,

and I now have as fine a head of hair as one could wish for, being changed, however, from blonde to dark brown."

"After a fit of sickness, my hair came out in combfulls. I used two bottles of

Ayer's Hair Vigor

and now my hair is over a yard long and very full and heavy. I have recommended this preparation to others with like good effect."—Mrs. Sidney Carr, 1403 Regina st., Harrisburg, Pa.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for several years and always obtained satisfactory results. I know it is the best preparation for the hair that is made."—C. T. Arnett, Mammoth Spring, Ark.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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6 Lots--2 Corners

ONE ACRE

The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

THREE LOTS

Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.

J. E. CRANE,

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Beware of imitations by other tobacconists. The only Leading Tobacconist, Colonist Block.

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Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf,

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At 8 o'clock p.m.

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JNO. IRVING, Manager.

Extra Choicest Moyune Gunpowder Tea 80 cents per lb.

R. H. JAMESON, - 33 Fort Street.

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Every lady should be interested in the fact that the *Priestley's* Dress Materials are to be had from the better class of dealers throughout Canada. For beauty, texture and enduring quality, they are unequalled. Manufactured as they are in pure wool, and in silk and wool interwoven, these goods have a soft richness which is a perfect delight to a lady of taste.

Priestley's goods are mostly in black, and in black and white.

A gown in Priestley's fabrics retains its style and beauty as long as there is anything of it left, hence they are the most economical for all classes.

N.B. TRADE MARK THE VARNISHED BOARD ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE WRAPPED.

The cheap and vile-smelling matches
That splutter and will not light
Can no more be compared with
E. B. Eddy's matches than a tallow
Candle compares with electric light.

"Telegraph," "Telephone" and "Parlor" matches maintain unquestioned supremacy.

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ALSO WASHING SODA AND AMONIA.

SPECIAL BRANDS—

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Findley's Electric Soap—For Quick Laundry Work.
Queen City Savon—An All Round Family Article.
Toilet Soaps, i.e.—Castile, Glycerine, Brown Windsor, Cocoanut, Boquet and Various other Brands.
Marine Soap—For use in Salt Water. This Soap washes equally well in salt as in fresh water.

Tallow and Grease Bought. F. S. FINDLEY, Mgr.

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PENDRAY'S IVORY SOAP

It floats upon the water and is the best SOAP for the BATH.

Ask Your Grocer for Pendray's

And don't be put off with another kind, for PENDRAY'S is the best.

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Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivotting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures. Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

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